

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Friday: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 59 to 67.

Austria	..... \$ 1.40	Lebanon	..... 90 P.
Belgium	..... 12 P.	Luxembourg	..... 12 P.
Denmark	..... 2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	..... 1.30 D.
France	..... 11 P.	Netherlands	..... 1 Fl.
Germany	..... 1.50 M.	Norway	..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 1.50 P.	Portugal	..... 1 Esc.
India	..... 1.50 Rs.	Spain	..... 1 Ptas.
Italy	..... 200 L.	Sweden	..... 1.75 S.Kr.
Japan	..... 1.50 Yen	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.Fr.
South Africa	..... 1.50 Rand	Turkey	..... 1.50 L.
U.S. Military (Eur.)	..... 50.25	Yugoslavia	..... 6 D.

## Athens Cabinet Quits, Civilian Is New Premier

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The army-backed Greek government resigned today and a moderate politician was given the mandate to form a civilian cabinet to prepare Greece for its first general election in 10 years.

President George Papadopoulos has designated Spiros Markezinis, leader of the Progressive party in pre-coup days, to head the new government. But today's move was widely reported to be a last-minute maneuver to keep a military man who had been serving in the cabinet. They opposed their exclusion as candidates for the new administration and this led to an open split between Mr. Papadopoulos and Deputy Premier Nikolaos Makris, a former army colonel.

The former army officers who had served in the cabinet were original members of a junta led by Mr. Papadopoulos that seized power and suspended democratic rule in April 1967.

Mr. Papadopoulos announced that the present cabinet will remain in caretaker status until Saturday and that Mr. Markezinis will be sworn in next Monday.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Markezinis was able to win some concessions in the fields of foreign affairs and public order but that Mr. Papadopoulos would have the final say in all matters.

A 64-year-old economist who was once a staunch monarchist, Mr. Markezinis will become the first premier of the new Greek republic, proclaimed June 1 after Mr. Papadopoulos ousted the monarchy and deposed King Constantine.

Mr. Markezinis is expected to lead the country to "genuine honest elections" and to restore civilian rule.

At least five technocrats of the outgoing cabinet are expected to be chosen for key posts in the new government including Ioannis Agathangelou, minister of justice, and a close confidant of Mr. Papadopoulos.

No difficulties were expected to arise from the military men were under pressure from Mr. Papadopoulos to quit for the last two weeks. However, their objections were not expected to create any difficulties for the Markezinis government.

Mr. Markezinis' appointment was part of a promise made by Mr. Papadopoulos, shortly after he was sworn in as president Aug. 19, to restore parliamentary rule. A constitutional court already has been formed and will soon begin recognizing parties and individuals who plan to participate in parliamentary elections to be held before the end of 1974.

Meanwhile, the Athens Military Tribunal today ordered the detention of Spiros Markezinis for insubordination, insulting superiors and resistance against authorities, a court source said.

Mr. Markezinis, 26, is the younger brother of Alexandros Markezinis, who attempted to kill Mr. Papadopoulos in 1968. He was recently released from prison where he was serving a 4 1/2-year sentence for attempting to free his brother and for draft dodging. After his release, he was drafted into the army.

## East German Bars Reunion Of 2 Nations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 1 (UPI)—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer said today that publication with West Germany "will never be possible."

In his first policy speech to the general assembly, Mr. Winzer took issue with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and his foreign minister, Walter Scheel, who said that the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were "one people."

Mr. Winzer said that the German Democratic Republic is a socialist state, developing closely associated with the peoples of the socialist community. Mr. Winzer said.

From the antagonistic character of the social and political orders follows conclusively that between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany a unification will never be possible.

"But what is possible, and necessary, are good-neighborly relations of peaceful coexistence between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations," he said.

"Such amicable relations of peaceful coexistence between the two German states will have a beneficial effect not only in Europe but also in worldwide international relations and organizations," Mr. Winzer said.

The East German official supported a Soviet proposal for a 10 percent cut in military spending.

"While huge sums are spent on manufacturing weapons, to kill people," Mr. Winzer said, "many families have a shortage of social institutions and educational facilities and millions of human beings suffer want. That is why a world-wide disarmament of 10 percent of the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council."

He also echoed the Kremlin in opposing Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. "Only such a political arrangement will lead to the settlement of the Middle East conflict in conformity with the Security Council resolution," Mr. Winzer said.

## Hands Carry More Colds Than Kisses

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UPI)—You are more likely to catch a cold from shaking hands than from kissing.

Government-financed research by the University of Virginia School of Medicine indicates that the most common route of infection is from the hands to the nose and eyes.

Writing in the New England Journal of Medicine, the Virginia researchers recalled a previous study showing that the type of cold virus, the rhinovirus, was not transmitted by kissing. Bacteria, they said, is more dangerous.



PROTEST IN MOSCOW—Soviet Jews unfurling banners outside the Ministry of Internal Affairs to protest the government's denial of exit visas. The banners read, "I Want to Go to Israel" and "Visa for Israel or Prison Together." Four of the dozen Jews who demonstrated were arrested and sentenced to 15 days in jail. Three others were fined. On Sunday, a group of Jews sent a telegram to Communist party head Leonid I. Brezhnev protesting the sentence and saying, "Prisons will not stop the exodus."

## Nixon Scores a Victory as Senate Approves a \$21-Billion Arms Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (WP).—President Nixon won another victory on military policy today as the Senate, in a 51-to-47 vote, killed a move to slash \$500 million from the \$20.9-billion military procurement authorization bill. The bill was then passed, 91 to 7.

Defeat of the blanket \$500-million cut, sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., was another in a long line of narrow, but clear, defeats for Pentagon critics in more than a week of debate on the bill.

Sen. Humphrey, Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, Acting Armed Services Committee Chairman Stuart Symington, D., Mo., and many others demanded that the Pentagon budget be sharply trimmed in order to fund what they called urgent domestic programs.

But in vote after vote over the last week, the Senate's "defense majority," though slimmer than in past years—held firm against all cuts.

Mores to slow development of the Trident strategic nuclear submarine and to cut such weapons as the Sam-D missile and the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier all failed, while a proposal to provide full funding for the F-14 aircraft succeeded.

The only major victory rescued from the debate by critics of defense spending was a floor amendment, approved 48 to 36 last week, requiring U.S. land-based missiles in Europe to be based on mobile launchers. It was approved by a vote of 47 to 41.

He said that he would inform Mrs. Meir of the "practical steps" that the Austrians plan to take concerning the transit of Soviet Jews.

In a Socialist party newsletter published today, Mr. Kreisky said, in reference to Saturday's deal with the terrorists, that saving human lives could not be termed a capitulation to force. He said that the limitation of certain facilities serves the security of both Austria and the migrants.

Here in Strasbourg, a spokesman for Mrs. Meir said that "there is no official status to the trip" she will make to Vienna tomorrow. "It is a private trip to allow the premier to speak to the chancellor," the spokesman said.

Sources said that Mrs. Meir wants to visit the Schoenau Castle transit station with Mr. Kreisky.

Conference sources here said that Mrs. Meir plans to attend tomorrow a closed session at which the Constitutive Assembly will discuss the transit of Soviet Jews.

An aide said that Mrs. Meir had received assurances that her previously unscheduled trip to Vienna would result in "something concrete and positive," New York Times correspondent Terence Smith reported. "She has reason to believe her trip will be worth the effort," he quoted one source.

Both houses approved \$1.5 billion for development and construction of the Trident submarine system. The first fully equipped submarine is to be ready in 1978.

The Senate voted \$1.1 billion for the purchase of 77 F-15 aircraft for the Air Force, compared with 39 jets allowed by the House.

The Senate bill strips \$100 million from the \$473.5 million requested by the administration for the B-1 bomber development program.

Both bills allow \$637 million to complete funding of the construction of the nation's fourth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

Other key provisions added on the Senate floor provide for re-computation of the pensions of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## In '72 Florida Primary Segretti Enters Guilty Plea On Election-Law Violations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Donald H. Segretti, a political saboteur financed by Nixon campaign funds, pleaded guilty today to three charges of violating federal election laws during the 1972 Democratic presidential primary in Florida.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell postponed sentencing until after a probation interview that he said would take from 45 to 60 days.

After Segretti pleaded guilty, Judge Gesell ordered him freed on his personal recognizance and told him to report to the probation office for his interviews tomorrow.

Segretti, 32, entered the plea to charges of conspiracy and distributing campaign literature which did not identify the organizations or individuals responsible for it.

At the request of Segretti's attorney, Victor Sherman of Los Angeles, and of federal prosecutors, a letter that detailed the cooperation Segretti agreed to give the prosecutors in exchange for immunity from additional charges was sealed by the court.

No reason was given for keeping the letter secret. Similar letters involved in the cases of two other Watergate figures, who have pleaded guilty in recent months, had been made public.

The prosecutors agreed to drop one count of a four-count indictment returned against Segretti by a federal grand jury in Tampa, Fla., in August. The indictment had demanded he be indicted until two weeks ago.

In another development today, Judge John J. Sirica said he would reduce sentences of up to 40 years he previously imposed on E. Howard Hunt Jr. and four other men who pleaded guilty to the June 17, 1972, Watergate burglary.

Judge Sirica, chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, said that forcing them to serve long terms "would not only be unwarranted but unjust."

At a brief court hearing that Judge Sirica called because of "what appears to be a widespread misunderstanding" about the temporary, maximum sentence he gave the five men, the judge stated he would be lenient in determining their final punishment.

Judge Sirica gave no indication when the final sentences would be imposed, noting that all five had asked to withdraw guilty pleas they made in January shortly after their trial began.

Judge Sirica sentenced the men, Hunt, Bernard L. Barker, Frank A. Sturgis, Virgilio R. Gonzalez and Eugenio R. Martinez, to provisional, maximum terms of up to 40 years in prison in March. He said then that their final sentences would depend on the cooperation they gave to Watergate investigators.

Daniel E. Schultz, an attorney representing Barker, Gonzalez, Martinez and Sturgis, later told newsmen that he will ask Judge Sirica Wednesday to free his four clients on bail.

Mr. Schultz also said that he has been told that special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox will seek further indictments (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Shultz Reassures Brezhnev Of Desire to Increase Trade

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz tonight reassured Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Nixon administration's unaltered commitment to expanded Soviet-American trade despite a recent congressional setback for trade concessions to Moscow.

American officials were encouraged that Mr. Brezhnev met for more than two hours at the Kremlin with Mr. Shultz, Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent and William Casey, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The Soviet participants with Mr. Brezhnev were Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev and two deputy trade ministers, V. S. Alkhimov and A. N. Mandelstam.

Mr. Shultz was reported to have stressed that the momentum of expanding Soviet-American commerce could be maintained by private American industry and by the White House, despite congressional opposition.

There was no indication that the treasury secretary had tried to press the Soviet party leader to ease Moscow's emigration restrictions entirely in order to satisfy congressional opponents of trade concessions to Moscow who had made that a key issue.

American officials indicated, moreover, that Mr. Shultz was not holding out any strong hope that congressional trends would be reversed and that Moscow would be voted tariff concessions this year as both the White House and Soviet leadership had wanted.

American officials said that today's meetings with trade officials showed that the Russians "realistically accepted" that prospect, but there was no immediate word whether Mr. Brezhnev personally shared that reaction.

Mr. Shultz here for the annual meeting of the Soviet-American Inter-Governmental Trade Commission.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Common Market Head Confers With Nixon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred for more than an hour today with Jacques-Yves Ortoli, president of the European Economic Community Commission, on what the White House described as a positive, wide-ranging and useful exchange of views on U.S.-European ties.

White House spokesman Gerald L. Warren said President Nixon reaffirmed that the United States places great importance on European unity and that there will be continuing consultations in the next few weeks between U.S. and European representatives on fashioning a new Atlantic alliance.

## She Decries Transit Curb Mrs. Meir and Kreisky Meet in Vienna Today

From Wire Dispatches

STRASBOURG, Oct. 1.—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today denounced Austria's decision to close transit facilities for Israel-bound Soviet Jews as "the greatest encouragement to terrorism throughout the world," and an Israeli spokesman announced that Mrs. Meir will go to Vienna tomorrow for talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Mrs. Meir told the Constitutive Assembly of the 17-nation Council of Europe: "I sincerely hope this is not the final decision of the Austrian government. I hope there was some misunderstanding, some misinterpretation."

Austria agreed Saturday to close its transit camp at Schoenau Castle to induce two Arab terrorists to release four hostages, three of them Soviet Jews, at Vienna's airport.

In Vienna, the Austrian government was reported by Reuters today to be modifying its decision to curb Soviet Jews' migration.

Chancellor Kreisky summoned cabinet ministers to an informal meeting to discuss what authoritative sources described as "a wide range of possibilities still open to the government."

"The decision of the Austrian government is so conditioned that we shall be able to continue to fulfill our obligations as a humanitarian state in the future," the chancellor, who is Jewish, told the Vienna newspaper Kronen Zeitung.

Firm Stand

But in a radio interview he appeared to all but rule out the possibility that his cabinet would change the government stand on Jewish migration.

Asked by his interviewer what the talks with Mrs. Meir would be about, Mr. Kreisky said: "I consider it hardly probable that we will go back on the decision of the Austrian government."

He said that he would inform Mrs. Meir of the "practical steps" that the Austrians plan to take concerning the transit of Soviet Jews.

In a Socialist party newsletter published today, Mr. Kreisky said, in reference to Saturday's deal with the terrorists, that saving human lives could not be termed a capitulation to force. He said that the limitation of certain facilities serves the security of both Austria and the migrants.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE—Israeli Premier Golda Meir addressing European Assembly in Strasbourg as Giuseppe Vedovato, President of the Assembly, listens in background.

## 'Moral Commitment' Palestinian Guerrillas Warn Austria to Keep Agreement

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas warned Austria today against going back on a commitment to discontinue transit facilities for Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union to Israel.

The warning was made in a statement published here by the "Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution," the group that claimed credit for the kidnapping of three hostages from a train carrying Jewish immigrants from Russia into Austria Friday.

"We warn that any backing down of any kind on the moral commitment expressed in the decision to stop the emigration would not serve the interests and stability of Austria, or the safety of its citizens," said the statement published in Al Moharrer, a newspaper with close Palestinian relations.

Neither the Palestinian Liberation Organization, headed by Yasser Arafat, nor any of the armed groups that make up the Palestinian resistance have made any comment on the Austrian operation. But the publication of the statement in Al Moharrer indicated that the heretofore unknown "Eagles" group is officially approved.

Arab Press Exultant

The Arab press has been exultant over the success of the operation by the two guerrillas, who gave a news conference in Libya last night. They were given the right to land there in a small private plane on which they were allowed to leave Austria after surrendering the hostages at Vienna airport.

In the statement published here, the "Eagles" group said that Austria had violated its traditional neutrality by allowing the Jewish Agency to set up transit facilities through which thousands of emigrants have been moved from the Soviet Union to Israel.

"The Jewish emigrant, once he leaves the Soviet Union, loses his Soviet citizenship and becomes a Zionist, under Israeli control, and a potential recruit in Israel's army. This gives us the right to confront him before he reaches our occupied country," the statement said.

## Chile Orders Retrenchment, Overhauls Exchange Rates

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 1.—The military government called for the most drastic retrenchment today and announced new regulations for foreign exchange transactions.

The junta also devalued the escudo by as much as 143 percent in some exchange categories.

Students returned to school, attending classes that had been interrupted at first by vacations, then by a transport strike and finally by the coup that overthrew the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11.

An Allende-decreed salary increase of 200 percent was to have been effective today, but the junta said it had "temporarily suspended" the raise because of "the economic prostration."

It announced a policy calling on citizens to join together on "the hard road to national reconstruction."

A sampling of public opinion over the weekend showed the salary policy was apparently popular.

"I think it will be perfectly possible to live without this raise," a 43-year-old salesman said. "It'll be hard but it is necessary."

Searches Continue

The armed forces continued searches of factories, public buildings and residential areas. During the weekend, they reported the capture of Julio Suardo, mayor of Santiago under Mr. Allende.

Authorities said arms caches were still being uncovered and that somebody anonymously turned over a supply of stolen military uniforms to a Catholic priest.

About 300 persons, in political asylum in the Argentine, Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Mets Take Eastern Division Title In National League, Beat Cubs

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (UPI).—The New York Mets won the tight race for the National League Eastern Division championship today, beating the Chicago Cubs, 6-4.

The Mets, who on Aug. 30 were in last place, needed the victory today to avoid a three-way tie for the lead with the St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh Pirates.

Mets relief pitcher Tug McGraw saved the game for starter Tom Seaver, hurling scoreless ball over the final three innings.

The Mets will play the Western Division titlist—the Cincinnati Reds—at Cincinnati on Saturday in a playoff to determine the National League pennant-winner. And the winning team will play the winner of the American League playoff—either the Oakland A's or the Baltimore Orioles—in the World Series.

Details on Page 13.







## Response to Halperin Suit

## Tap Kept on Aide to Kissinger After He Rallied to Muskie

By John M. Crewdson

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1 (UPI)—A "national security" wiretap authorized by President Nixon and placed on an assistant to Henry A. Kissinger remained in effect after the assistant, Morton H. Halperin, left the Nixon administration and joined the campaign of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, at the time Mr. Nixon's chief Democratic rival.

A brief filed by the Justice Department in response to a suit brought by Mr. Halperin has disclosed for the first time that his home telephone was monitored by FBI agents from May, 1969, until February, 1971, nine months after he resigned as a consultant to the National Security Council, which Mr. Kissinger heads.

The Justice Department also conceded in the brief that summaries of conversations over the 21-month period by Mr. Halperin, as well as those of his wife and three children, were made available by the FBI to H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, and Mr. Kissinger, now Secretary of State.

A separate reply filed by John N. Mitchell, attorney general at the time the Halperin wiretap was

in operation, raised the question of whether some of the total of 17 such taps placed on government officials and newsmen were installed in accordance with the law.

So-called "national security" wiretaps, which are not authorized by court orders, must be specifically renewed by the attorney general after 90 days, but Mr. Mitchell's brief asserted that he was never asked to extend the wiretap on Mr. Halperin.

The government also said in the main brief that it did not dispute Mr. Halperin's contention that he and his wife frequently communicated their political and other views privately and frankly in telephone conversations with their close friends, and that, after leaving government service, he talked on the telephone with "high elected officials" who expressed their views of current government policies.

Mr. Halperin, resigned as a full-time employee of the National Security Council in September, 1969, four months after his tap was begun but was asked by Mr. Kissinger to remain as a consultant to the NSC, which he did until April, 1970.

After April, he became an unsalaried foreign policy adviser to Sen. Muskie and eventually headed his campaign committee on the military budget. Mr. Halperin said in a telephone interview that, although he did not remember ever talking with Sen. Muskie over the telephone, he did have discussions about campaign strategy with some of the Maine senator's top assistants.

Although Mr. Halperin's tap was continued for 21 months, longer than any of those on the 12 other government officials and four newsmen who were targets of the wiretap effort, Mr. Kissinger has said that the conversations "never came any doubt" on Mr. Halperin's "loyalty or discretion."

Mr. Nixon, in a statement on May 23 taking responsibility for the wiretap operation, said that it was aimed at finding and stopping leaks of "secret information" about his foreign policy initiatives to the press.

The President maintained in the statement that the wiretap operation "produced important leads" that resulted in the tightening of security. But judging from Mr. Kissinger's remarks, Mr. Halperin was not found to have breached security in any of his conversations overheard by federal agents.



PRAYING FOR PEACE—Irish Catholics and Protestants praying together in Belfast.

## 19-Year-Old Shot in Belfast Taxi

## Protestant Extremists Kill Catholic Girl

BELFAST, Oct. 1 (UPI)—A group of Protestant extremists said today they killed a 19-year-old Belfast girl during the week-end because she was a Roman Catholic.

The Ulster Freedom Fighters claimed responsibility for the attack, the first sectarian assassination in more than two weeks, in telephone calls to local newspapers by UFF spokesman "Captain Red."

The calls were made shortly after Eileen Doherty died in a hospital today after being shot in the head and stomach by two teen-age gunmen as she rode in a taxi through the Protestant Stranmillis district a few minutes before midnight last night.

British Army bomb-disposal men today detonated a car packed with explosives outside a bookshop in a Catholic neighborhood of Belfast. There were no injuries and slight damage.

888 Have Died

The death of Miss Doherty, who worked as a seamstress, raised the toll to 888 persons killed in four years of violence among the majority Protestants, minority Catholics and the security forces in Northern Ireland.

The police said the girl was riding home in the front seat beside the driver when two youths flagged down the taxi and asked for a lift. As the car pulled away from the curb, the girl mentioned she lived in the Catholic Andersonstown district and the two youths pulled pistols.

"Run for it," the driver shouted, but he was too late. The gunmen shot her at point-blank range, then stole the taxi as the driver fled.

The UFF spokesman gave no reason for the girl's death other than the fact that she was a Catholic.

The shooting climaxed Northern Ireland's worst spate of violence in several weeks, with both Protestant extremists and the Irish Republican Army striking targets across the province.

Protestant bombs blasted Catholic pubs and residences while the IRA divided its efforts between blowing up shops along the border and attacks on soldiers and police.

Police Stations Hit

An army spokesman said the IRA hit three police stations and boled the walls of one with a Soviet-made anti-tank rocket that failed to explode.

The violence flared up as thousands of Protestants and Catholics joined yesterday in public prayers for a reconciliation between the two communities.

The biggest of the gatherings in towns, cities and villages throughout Northern Ireland

## British Hold Urgent Meeting Over 'Cod War' With Iceland

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—British ministers conferred urgently with fishing industry representatives tonight amid speculation that Britain might withdraw its frigates from disputed waters off Iceland.

Iceland has threatened to break diplomatic relations this week unless Britain pulls out its three frigates and two tugs, now guarding British trawlers operating within the 50-mile fishing limits which the Icelandic government proclaimed last year.

There were indications that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home could have informed

draw about 2,000 persons to a windswept vacant lot on the so-called "peace line" separating the Catholic Falls Road and Protestant Shankill Road districts.

In London today, about 12 men from the Provisional Sinn Féin, political wing of the Provisional

## U.K. Laborite Pledges Rise In Taxes to Secure Equality

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—Economic spokesman Denis Healey pledged today that a future Labor government would sharply increase taxes to help break down barriers of wealth and class discrimination in Britain.

Addressing the opening session of Labor's five-day annual conference in this resort in North-west England, Mr. Healey promised a wealth tax, other unspecified fiscal burdens and a clampdown on tax evasion of all kinds.

He even warned his audience that they would be among those hit by the tax collector, and delegates cheered him for it.

"If we really believe in equality, we must be prepared to make sacrifices ourselves," said the man who almost certainly would be chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) if Labor wins the general election expected next year or early in 1975.

Not Just Taking

"Socialism is not and can never be simply a question of taking something from the other

## France Refuses Extradition of Dominican to U.S.

PARIS, Oct. 1 (UPI)—The U.S. government today lost a court request for the extradition of a Dominican described by his lawyers as a "militant revolutionary."

In a plea to the Court of Appeal, the United States said Jose del Orbe de la Cruz of Santo Domingo was involved in the deaths of three persons in New York on July 18, 1972.

The French Advocate General, Andre Giarrieri, said the U.S. government had produced no proof and the affair had political overtones. He said he had no objection to freeing Mr. del Orbe, who was expelled from Santo Domingo and arrested in France in July.

Lawyers for Mr. del Orbe said the United States sent only one witness—a police inspector—who failed to provide proof that Mr. del Orbe was involved in the deaths.

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Iceland Is Hopeful

Meanwhile, at the United Nations Iceland expressed the hope that it would not have to carry out its threat to break ties with Britain and also announced that a solution to a related dispute with West Germany appeared to be in sight.

But in an address to the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson stood firm on his government's policy of imposing a 50-mile fishing limit and said it would seek international support through the UN.

He urged the convening as soon as possible of a proposed UN conference on the law of the sea, to replace what he described as "the obsolete system" of dealing with coastal jurisdiction over fishing on a military basis.

## U.S. Gas Stations May Call Strike

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Pumps at about 200,000 independent gasoline stations in the United States may be locked up Friday in a nationwide protest against price controls, according to representatives of independent gasoline station owners.

Leaders of gasoline retail associations in the Western States met here yesterday with Eastern independent owner groups representing thousands of stations.

"It looks like there will be a nationwide lockup starting next Friday," a California retail association executive said.

## Noninterference Stressed in Communiqué

## Yugoslavia, Russia Pledge Cooperation

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELOGRADE, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Yugoslav Premier Djemal Bijedic reported accord today on long-range endeavors for industrial cooperation and warmer relations, but with pointed emphasis on pledges of noninterference in internal affairs.

In a communiqué, the premiers stressed the importance of strengthening "understanding and confidence," an apparent allusion to the discord and distrust that followed the 1948 break between Moscow and Belgrade.

By implication, the communiqué affirmed Soviet tolerance of Yugoslavia's system of self-management of enterprises and the Yugoslav position of nonalignment between the East and West blocs.

Mr. Kosygin returned to Moscow today from the Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik after a week-long tour that took him to four of Yugoslavia's six republics.

## Emulation of Russia

The focus of the Soviet premier's visit was on industrial cooperation. But while addressing workers in Sarajevo, he implied that Yugoslavia's economic problems could best be settled by emulation of the Soviet system.

The communiqué reflected Yugoslavia's sensitivities and priorities in dealing first with accords reached in 1971 and 1972 by President Tito and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader. Those accords stipulated that an improvement of Soviet-Yugoslav relations must be based on "mutual interest, sovereignty, equality and noninterference."

Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Bijedic expressed satisfaction that relations had been improving briskly.

## Three Swiss Ministers To Quit at Year's End

BERN, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Three members of the Swiss cabinet will resign at the end of the year for personal and health reasons, it was announced today. They are Transport Minister Roger Bourin, Interior Minister Hans Peter Tschudi and Finance Minister Nello Celio.

It seemed tonight that Mr. Wilson, with support from trade-union leader Jack Jones, would succeed tomorrow in avoiding a commitment to nationalize 25 top British companies.

Many observers felt such a pledge—ardently sought by the Labor left—would hand the next election to the ruling Conservatives on a platter at a time when Labor prospects look bright.

Mr. Jones, perhaps Britain's most influential trade-union leader, is believed to have made up his mind that the election of a Labor government is an objective superseding any arithmetic argument about how many companies should be nationalized, no matter how appealing the idea of state ownership may be to the Labor left wing.

Tanaka, Heath Confer in London On Bloc Relations

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath and Japanese Premier Takeo Tanaka met today in talks that stressed the need to cement the triangular relationship between Japan, the European Economic Community and the United States, British sources said.

Mr. Heath told Mr. Tanaka that the future of the non-Communist world depended on the three major industrial groupings working together, the sources said.

Mr. Tanaka, who arrived in London Saturday after talks in Paris with President Georges Pompidou, met Mr. Heath for two hours this morning.

Mr. Tanaka then attended a luncheon given by the Confederation of British Industry, an organization of employers.

British government and business leaders—along with other EEC members—are known to be concerned about the rapidly increasing penetration of the Western European market by Japanese exports.

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Moscow Publishes 47th Marx Volume

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has published a book by Karl Marx previously unpublished here, Tass said.

The work is taken from Marx's 1861-1863 notebooks. It is the 47th volume of the works of Marx and Friedrich Engels published in the Soviet Union. It is entitled "On the Critique of Political Economy."

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## Visit to Canada Ended by Scheel

OTTAWA, Oct. 1 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel ended a four-day visit to Canada yesterday after trying to reassure Canadians that they would not be ignored in economic talks between the United States and the European Economic Community.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Mr. Scheel was "sympathetic to the Canadian view" when the two leaders discussed the matter Friday.

## 75 Black Hebrews In Israel Give Up U.S. Citizenship

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Seventy-five American blacks claiming to be Hebrews renounced their U.S. citizenship today in an effort to stall possible deportation from Israel.

The blacks, who call themselves the Origin-1 Hebrew Israelite Nation, said they took the action to show that Israel is their homeland rather than the United States. A U.S. Embassy official said that formal renunciation will have to wait a final decision by Washington.

"This is our land. We don't intend to leave it," said Ben Ami, leader of the 300 to 400 members of the group.

The black Hebrews have been living in the Negev Desert settlement of Dimona for the last three to five years without the necessary Israeli residence visas. They support themselves by selling their own hand-made clothing and leather goods.

Lawyers for the group said the High Court of Justice, the nation's supreme legal tribunal, was expected to rule tomorrow on an appeal by several of the black Hebrews who were issued expulsion orders in August.

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## Life in Nine European Cities Rated Costlier Than in N.Y.C.

GENEVA, Oct. 1 (UPI)—Nine European cities have a higher cost of living than New York, the magazine Business International said today. It reported that in a 10th European city, Brussels, the cost of living is about the same as it is in New York.

The Geneva-based publication said that living costs in three Japanese cities—Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe—are even higher.

Statistics were compiled by Business International in 46 cities as part of a survey conducted for multinational companies to help them draw up personnel policies.

The most expensive European city, it said, is Stockholm, followed by Oslo, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Copenhagen, Paris and Vienna.

Madrid and Barcelona are the most reasonable major cities in Europe, it said, followed by Lisbon, Milan, Rome, London, Athens and Amsterdam.

The index is based on a typical shopping basket, alcoholic beverages, other household expenses, personal care, tobacco, utilities, clothing, domestic help, recreation and entertainment and personal transportation.

Food, the survey said, is most expensive in Stockholm and lowest in Athens.

Geneva heads the list for clothing with Athens again the cheapest, while Paris and Vienna are the most expensive for recreation and entertainment with Athens and Lisbon the most expensive.

With 100 the basic index figure for New York in all categories, Stockholm is as high as 153 for transportation and 143.9 for food.

Geneva Clothing

Geneva reaches 131.7 for clothing, and Paris 108.2 for entertainment.

The New York price of a shopping basket is also surpassed in Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Zurich, Paris, Vienna, Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The "basket" includes bread, butter, margarine, rice, spaghetti, flour, sugar, raisins, salad oil, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, carrots, oranges, apples, lemons, bananas, lettuce, eggs, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned peaches, beef, veal, lamb, pork, chicken, fish, Nescafé, ground coffee, tea, cocoa, Coca-Cola, tonic water, mineral water and orange juice.

Old-Fashioned Wood Stove Makes A Comeback in U.S. Fuel Squeeze

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1 (UPI)—With winter on the way and oil and gas shortages threatened, the wood-burning stove is making a comeback.

People across the nation appear to be turning back to wood in large numbers to provide extra security against the coming cold. And as they buy up cast-iron heaters and cord wood, they may be creating yet another shortage.

"It's unbelievable," said Harold McMurray, a salesman for the King Stove Co. of Sheffield, Ala., one of America's largest manufacturers of wood-burning stoves. "We have more orders on file than we can possibly manufacture and ship between now and Dec. 31. There's no way we can meet the demand."

A spokesman for Sears, Roebuck & Co., which markets four types of stoves, including a popular Franklin fireplace, called the increased sales "a real boom thing, without doubt one of the best years for wood stoves."

On the West Coast, orders have doubled and tripled. Robert A. Smith, vice-president for sales at a large stove distributor in Portland, Ore., reports a 700 percent increase over last year, with more than seven carloads of stoves on back order.

"It's a boom for anything that burns wood," Mr. Smith said.



## Politics of Confusion

When Vice-President Agnew's frustrations exploded before a sympathetic group of Republican women in Los Angeles, the specific target of his wrath was an assistant attorney general. But to many, Mr. Agnew's attack seemed to encompass the whole Department of Justice—presently in Republican hands—and thus to reproach the White House, also, for the time being, inhabited by a Republican. This apparent split between President and Vice-President added another touch of fantasy to what is probably the most confused political picture in American history.

It must be remembered that the Democrats took a very bad beating in the presidential campaign of 1972—one which left them with internal dissensions and rancors as acute as those which disrupted the Republicans in 1964. But the Republicans had four years in which to wander in the wilderness and patch up their differences, and then they capitalized on the Democratic difficulties imposed by Vietnam, President Johnson's refusal to run again and the riotous atmosphere surrounding the Democratic convention in Chicago. The Democrats face their opportunities at the beginning, rather than the end, of a presidential term, while their own troubles are fresh and the wounds unhealed.

As a party, the Democrats have produced little leadership and demonstrated little cohesion since last November. The father-figure of Sen. Ervin looms large—but hardly as a presidential hopeful. The latest Demo-

cratic presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern, has been unable or unwilling to assert much authority (although he seems to be moving toward the front of the stage again) and the rest of the Democratic hopefuls—even Sen. Kennedy—seem somehow mired by the scale of the disasters of the Nixon administration.

Those are, of course, staggering. Conservatives, many of whom disliked much of the Nixon program, have been able to assume attitudes of grave reproach; Mr. Agnew, who might have taken over the party leadership, is not only in deep trouble himself but has complicated the President's position. One of the most talked-about Republican possibilities is Mr. Connally, who was so recently a power in the Democratic party.

The campaigns of the past decade or so have demonstrated that American politics has acquired a volatility that was unknown during most of the country's history. Polls can take the national temperature with a frequency (and probably accuracy) that was impossible before the scientific study of statistics was linked to the computer. But political diagnosis and, particularly, prognosis, has become far more difficult. Events have a speedier and more widespread impact; partisan loyalties are much weaker, and issues are more complex than, say, before the Great Depression. This leads to frequent confusion. The chief consolation is that new alignments can be formed almost as fast as old ones break up. Viewing the present disarray, that may seem a slender hope. But it is real.

## The Politics of Détente

The recent votes in Congress on national security issues indicate that for all the progress made and claimed toward "détente," distrust of the Soviet Union remains very high. When the President chooses to exploit it, as he did in calling on Congress to speed construction of the Trident submarine, it works for him. When he tries to set this distrust aside, as he does when he asks Congress to liberalize Soviet-American trade, it works against him. The country is not yet at the stage where President and Congress hold, let alone share, a single unambiguous outlook toward the Kremlin. That is to say, politics, the play of forces within the American government and society, still determines what the main line of foreign policy is to be.

The Senate's 49-47 Trident vote was particularly instructive. Advance agitation had made this vote for \$1.5 billion to accelerate construction (against \$6.2 billion to proceed as earlier planned) the crucial item in the \$211-billion military procurement bill. To counter those arguing on other economic, political and strategic grounds—for a measured construction pace, the administration evoked the cold-war specter of a Kremlin eager to pounce on any country naive enough to let the slogans of détente seriously. Sens. Ribicoff and Pell, one suspects, would have voted against the administration if their constituents were not going to work in the shipyard building the new submarines. All the same, the administration won. The House had already voted the full \$1.5 billion. But a shadow has been cast over the strategic arms limitation talks, past and present.

On trade, the main issue was not whether this activity hinders trust or strengthens the "enemy," though that question is not negligible, but whether trade should or should not be used as a "hargaining chip," if you will, to induce changes in the human rights area in the Soviet Union. Having promised (without consulting Congress) to deliver congressional approval to end tariff discrimination against the Soviet Union, the administration understandably feels compelled to make a strenuous and conspicuous try. This it is doing. Last week, however, a broad-based "human rights" coalition, extending far beyond the Jewish lobby, succeeded in the House Ways and Means Committee in linking termination of tariff discrimination to Soviet performance on emigration. Further, a powerful movement is under way to make the granting of official credits, economically much more important, similarly subject to Soviet emigration policy.

### International Opinion

#### Terrorist Attack in Austria

The lamentable outcome of previous similar operations (the Arab terrorist attack on a train in Austria carrying Soviet Jews en route to Israel did not fail to produce deplorable results for the cause they claim-

ed to defend. . . . This time, it is clearly an anti-Soviet provocation, which occurs at the very moment when reactionary Arab forces and their imperialist advisers are trying to sabotage the alliance between the Soviet Union and the Arab peoples.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

### In the International Edition

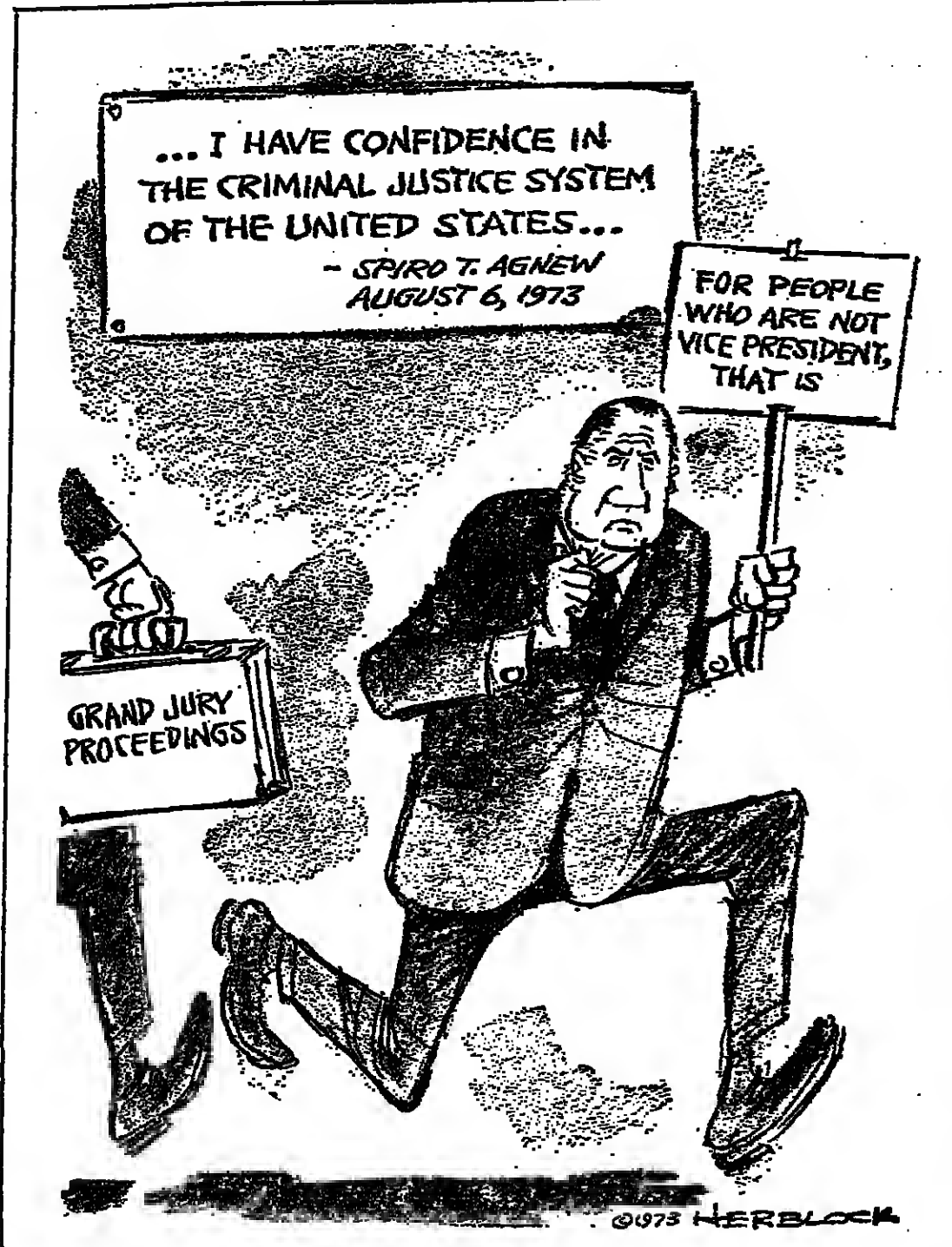
#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 2, 1898  
SAN FRANCISCO—The United States commissioners appointed to consider the question of the Hawaiian Islands have agreed that it will be admitted as a territory of the United States, thus enjoying all the privileges which such a recognition implies. In our Constitution, "territories" are mentioned as "property," but to be regulated by Congress they must belong to the United States in the sense of ownership, but there is no mention in the Constitution of colonies.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 2, 1923  
LONDON—America's tourist army dropped no fabulous sum in Britain this summer. Officials of several of the largest stores say that sales of Americans were below the average and fix the sum that they left behind at \$25,000,000, as compared with the \$70,000,000 which was left in John Bull's pockets last year. Some well-known bars, however, have felt a slump in business since the tourist tide turned. But still the general verdict is that the tourists this year were very frugal, almost "lightweight."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Nearing the Limits

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In dealing with the acute public concern about food prices, official Washington has taken a generally reassuring line. There have been some unexpected trends, it is said, and perhaps some fault in negotiation, but careful planning can put things right for the future.

Talking with experts on world food production gives one a profoundly different picture. The problem is one of world dimensions, and it is here to stay. The sharp rise in prices, the shortages, the new food nationalism of export controls—all these things are happening around the world, and they are not passing phenomena.

"We are seeing the effects of the pressure of population and affluence in the world," says Prof. Nevin S. Scrimshaw of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He heads MIT's department of nutrition and food science and is also chairman of the important Protein Advisory Group that serves the World Bank and many UN agencies.

### Population Impact

The impact of population growth can be seen in the end of traditional grain exports from underdeveloped countries—such as the rice surpluses of Southeast Asia. Today those countries need the grain for themselves. The only significant grain exporters are the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But we think too much of population alone, Dr. Scrimshaw says, and not enough of how affluence multiplies demand on food resources. The point is made in a simple and dramatic statistic.

In a culture with a predominantly cereal diet, the average person eats 400 pounds of grain a year. But a society like America's, with its emphasis on meat-eating, uses 3,000 pounds of grain a year per capita. Animals are that much less efficient in converting grain to protein.

Right across the northern tier of the earth—Europe, North America, Japan—the postwar rise in affluence has made the demand for meat soar. In 1949 Americans ate 55 pounds of beef each. In 1972 the figure was over 120 pounds. Europe and Japan have passed the 1949 American level and are "hell-bent to catch us," Dr. Scrimshaw says.

### Role of Soybeans

The hunger for meat is putting tremendous strains on the animal feed potential of the world. One major source of cattle food was soybeans in the Humboldt Current off South America—a catch of 10 million tons a year. But two years ago the fishermen violated the old natural cycle by following the anchovies when they moved out with a shift of the current, and since then there has been no catch whatever.

Now the world is increasingly dependent on soybeans for animal feed, and mostly on the American crop. In the upcoming crop year, fully one-sixth of U.S. agricultural acreage will go for soybeans, an astonishing proportion. And most of the beans are for export.

This dependence puts a heavy responsibility on the United States, as Americans were made suddenly aware this past year when President Nixon's embargo on soybean exports produced such anguished reactions in France, Japan and elsewhere. And the United States has had years of good crop weather; the cycle may be about due for drought again.

What makes this whole picture so surprising to Americans is that until recently—until yesterday, it seems—we were worried about surplus crops and acreage. Now most of the 50 million unused acres in the U.S. agricultural bank have gone into production, and the remaining land is of doubtful value. The same situation applies around the globe: The good farmland is in use. Intensifying the use of fertilizers carries its own problems, notably pollution as from phosphate runoff.

### No Headline Seeker

Dr. Scrimshaw is a careful, conservative scientist. He has sought no headlines. It is just that what he knows deeply worries him. The same is true of his MIT colleague, Prof. Carroll Wilson, the former general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission. After taking part in a

high-level meeting on world food problems he was interviewed by the Boston Globe.

"We are now looking at some of the outer limits of global 'carrying mass' in food production," Wilson said.

"It's becoming marginal to feed the present world population."

"I had not thought of food as the most critical calling. But it is clear to me that you couldn't double the [world] population, as is expected by the year 2000, and still feed them."

## Politics and Carl Albert's Decision

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Breaking a precedent of long standing in their cordial relationship, House Speaker Carl Albert consciously failed to inform Rep. Gerald Ford, the Republican leader, of his decision not to accept the torrid case of Vice President Spiro Agnew last Wednesday.

That omission by Albert was no oversight. It was an intentional signal to Ford and the House Republicans that the majority Democrats were ready to assert a new partisanship in the pyramid of bewildering constitutional crises now threatening this country with its harshest challenge since the Civil War.

Ford, the Michigan congressman who has led his party in the House for nine years, sat in with Albert, House Democratic leader Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts and other House leaders in an indecisive meeting Tuesday evening on Agnew's request for a complete House investigation of conspiracy and bribery charges against him. Claiming that Agnew's unique

request to the House must be taken seriously, Ford urged on his colleagues the following course: establish a select committee of distinguished members to receive and study all the evidence.

At that evening session, O'Neill's position was not abruptly stated but seemed clear: don't force the Democratic majority to take Agnew off the hook and out of the courts, particularly in view of President Nixon's repeated demands that the Senate Watergate committee and its hearing and turn the matter over to the courts.

But Albert was obviously torn. Some intimates of the speaker were convinced he hoped to finesse the whole issue by routinely sending the Agnew investigation to the House Judiciary Committee, headed by Rep. Peter Rodino of New York.

O'Neill had other ideas, partly germinating from his own sense of partisanship and partly springing from an acute understanding of partisan feelings among younger, more "liberal" House Democrats who have felt antithetical by their leaders' lack of combative spirit.

O'Neill's conclusion, after careful checking with his Democratic whip: accepting the Agnew plea would infuriate the more militant Democrats. He also discovered that even such conservative Southern Democrats as Rep. Joe Waggoner of Louisiana, who has good ties with the White House, were loath to get mixed up in the explosive Agnew affair which seemed to be pitting the President against either his Vice President or his attorney general.

O'Neill, then, quietly informed the speaker of these conclusions. Albert, who has become the most pressurized speaker in memory, rushed out with his statement, refusing to accept the Agnew request without telling Ford.

Actually, many Republicans quite likely including Ford himself—had no more desire to grab the hot coil of Agnew's request than O'Neill did, regardless of their statements. But Ford was hurt and angered by the degree of partisanship that kept him in the dark.

Ever since Watergate became the only game in town last March, the Democrats have wisely eschewed normal partisan politics. They have applied to President Nixon's terrible troubles the same cumulated on their own. The best Watergate politics, the Democrats correctly decided, was to let Watergate play itself out and not try to milk it.

### Mood Changes

Now, however, that mood is beginning to change. For example, senior Democrats in both houses, thinking ahead to Agnew's possible removal or resignation at some future time, are now plotting demands on the President that would severely reduce his freedom to name a successor.

Any successor he may choose will be pressured to give a public commitment not to run for president in 1976. In addition, the Democratic leaders are now planning a most exhaustive investigation and hearings for any nominee Mr. Nixon may send Congress if Agnew does not survive. In private, responsible Democrats in Congress believe they have a serious chance to defeat John Connally for vice president if his name is submitted. They fully intend to try.

Partisan politics, muted for so long during the Watergate scandal, will continue to intensify with the start of the 1974 congressional session. That public additional parties in a system of government already overloaded with disorder.

Bernard Levin

From London:

There is every indication  
the Labor party will come  
out of their deliberations  
... hopelessly split...

LONDON—This week, the British Labor party opens its annual deliberations; the talking started yesterday and will go on to the end of the week, when such delegates as know the words will sing "The Red Flag" to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland," and the rest will look extremely embarrassed as the television cameras play remorselessly along the lines of delegates.

I have frequently indicated, in this space and in others, my lack of extravagant enthusiasm or admiration for Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader. But even I feel a stab of sympathy when I consider the plight in which he now stands. A month ago, the Trades Union Congress was on public show, faced with the opportunity to gain, or to alienate, public sympathy. A fortnight ago, the Liberal party likewise had its chance to demonstrate what it was made of. This week, it is the Labor party's turn, and there is already every indication that they will come out of their deliberations amid a colossal wave of renewed public scorn and distrust, having shown themselves, as so often in the past, hopelessly split and in no fit condition to govern.

Now Mr. Wilson sees the danger as clearly as anybody. He is trying to run a party which is supported and voted for by millions of individuals who reject left-wing extremism, Marxism, massive programs of nationalization and other Socialist specifics. In the circumstances, you would suppose that a party out to appeal to such people for their votes, and to as many more as may be needed to put the party in power, would reject the left-wing approach and go for the kind of moderate program deployed by, say, the West German Social Democrats.

And that, if he had his way, is exactly what Mr. Wilson would do; he rejects the heavy ideology of Marxism as much as any sensible man could. The trouble is, Mr. Wilson's hands have been quite firmly tied by the left wing of his party, which has almost come largely through its grip on the unions, which in turn dominate labor councils to control the party altogether. Not long ago, one wing of the committee charged, under the party's

constitution, with drawing up the party's formal policy for the next general election, wrote him a bizarre plan for a colossal increase in nationalization, with particular emphasis on nationalizing the 25 biggest industrial concerns in Britain.

Mr. Wilson saw the danger instantly, and acted instantly. He slapped down the authors of the loony plan, he declared unequivocally that the party would not be bound by such nonsense, and that if the committee insisted on retaining the proposals, he would veto them. What happened? Did the left wing withdraw, ashamed, and promise not to rock the boat like that again? Not a bit of it. They reaffirmed their determination to press on with the plan, many of them evened Mr. Wilson for presuming to dictate the terms of the party's policies, and they have put down countless resolutions for this week's gathering which formally insist that such plans shall be put to the electorate as official party policy, and making it clear that if Mr. Wilson will not for their line, Mr. Wilson will have to be elected as party leader.

### Not Bound

It is unlikely that extreme resolutions will pass, though they might. But if they do, Mr. Wilson is not and cannot allow himself to be bound by them; the party's Members of Parliament, who alone are answerable to the electorate, will decide on policy, as they, and they alone, have the right to choose the party's leader. But can you imagine the damage that will be done?

If not, come and imagine it with me. Speaker after speaker goes to the rostrum to demand wilder and wilder left-wing policies, and is cheered to the echo by those who think themselves his party's leaders, and who, with the Conservative party's grossly from the pounding it has taken in the present presidential campaign, will have to sit there on the platform, puffing its famous pipe, and see his party torn wide open. Did I not say that most unexpectedly, I find myself this week consumed by sympathy for him?



## Cease-Fire Described as Nixon's 'Mockery'

## War Still Grim Reality in Vietnam

By Eric Butterfield

SARIGON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—They buried the body of a young man, a soldier in the military cemetery at Binh Hoa one recent morning. When the cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris last January, he was a high school student, but then he joined an army and was drafted.

Mr. Tai had been with his unit seven days when a mortar shell killed him.

There were rows of other simple wooden coffins stacked with the red and yellow Vietnamese flag, which is to be buried beneath that of the U.S. flag.

President Nixon and other U.S. leaders declare repeatedly that the war is over. But the Vietnamese peasants in their villages and soldiers in their bunkers, the cease-fire agreement has not worked.

For one South Vietnamese officer said recently, "The cease-

fire is only a mockery perpetrated by Nixon."

Senior American officials here like to point out, however, that President Nguyen Van Thieu's government has neither collapsed, as its detractors expected, nor measurably suffered from the provisions of the Paris accord, as its supporters had feared.

On the average, 40 government soldiers have been killed every day this year since the cease-fire officially began in January, and 180 others have been wounded.

That is said to be a higher overall rate of casualties for the South Vietnamese than in any previous year except 1968 and 1972, when there were major Communist offensives.

Still, Saigon holds roughly as much territory as it did in January. Mr. Thieu has avoided yielding any political power to the Communists or the so-called third force in South Vietnam.

Although there has been a re-

vival of serious economic inflation, brought on by cutbacks in U.S. military spending and economic aid, it is still apparently safer and more comfortable to live under the government than under the Viet Cong.

Few of the hundreds of thousands of peasants who were driven from land in Communist areas by the war have now returned, despite the end of most air strikes and the great decrease in the number of rounds of artillery being fired—from 80,000 rounds a day last year to under 10,000 a day now.

## North's Intentions Unknown

But even the Saigon government's continued military and political strength is not regarded as a reason for optimism by many South Vietnamese and American officials here. It only means, they fear, that the North Vietnamese will conclude that they cannot achieve their goal of reunifying the country through the cease-fire and hence will feel compelled to launch another offensive.

As with other developments since the cease-fire, the evidence for North Vietnam's intentions is inconclusive and contradictory. In Vietnam, in fact, it often seems that for every statistic and every trend there are statistics and trends that prove the contrary.

On the worrisome side of the equation for Saigon, the Communists this year have been rapidly building a new network of hard-surfaced roads inside South Vietnam that will provide a much better system of communication than the old roundabout Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos and Cambodia.

## Skeptical Seen

On the other hand, some other analysts believe, Hanoi is too preoccupied with repairing the damage to its own shattered economy in the North and too skeptical of the badly weakened Viet Cong in the South to plan an offensive before 1975 or 1976.

Since the early fighting immediately after the cease-fire went into effect, the war in some ways seems to have settled down into a seesaw pattern, with one side or the other advancing a few miles or seizing a few villages, only to be driven back later at great cost.

Despite the predictions of both critics and supporters, all this fighting and the Paris agreement itself have had remarkably little effect on President Thieu and his government. The army's desertion rate, always an index of its morale, has not gone up, but down, if anything.

Mr. Thieu has ignored the unattractive provisions of the accord. He has kept the Communist delegates to the Joint Military Commission, who are supposed to have diplomatic privileges, bottled up under close guard inside Tan Son Nhut Air Base. He has continued to hold most political prisoners, who were to be freed, and he has blocked all calls to establish the Council of National Reconciliation, or coalition government, envisaged by the agreement.

Demands Rebuffed

In turn, the Viet Cong have rebuffed Saigon's insistent demands that national elections be held, as specified in Paris, largely because the Communists control only about 10 percent of South Vietnam's 18 million people. And the Communists, too, have held onto many of their military and political prisoners, according to press reports.

As for Mr. Thieu himself, diplomats and associates who see him occasionally say he has gained greater confidence, now that he has shown he can carry on without direct American military support.

But his tendency to promote subordinates on the basis of loyalty and his apparent tolerance of the corruption of many of them have continued to dismay the U.S. mission here.

The withdrawal of the last of the 500,000 American soldiers has also led to a re-evaluation of feelings toward Americans. As with the French in 1954 after their departure from Indochina, or the British in India after independence, acceptance and even nostalgia seem to have replaced hostility.

The Vietnamese press now refers to the years of the American presence as "the golden era" and an American visitor in a former Viet Cong village in the Mekong Delta was recently told: "You are welcome here now—we do not hate the Americans any more."

American aid remains the linchpin of the system, and there are still 4,000 U.S. civilian contractors helping train Vietnamese to maintain the jet fighters and electronic equipment.



A VERY SMALL PARTY—33-inch Michu, who is billed as world's smallest man in Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus, needed some friendly help to cut the giant six-foot cake that was presented to him in Bloomington, Minn., Sunday on his 34th birthday.

## Left, Right Division Accentuated In French Cantonal Elections

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—The results of cantonal elections in France yesterday showed the increasing polarization of French politics to the left and right and made the Socialists the most powerful party at the local level.

The Gaullists and their many allies finished just about even with the combination of Socialists, Communists and various leftists.

Out of nearly 2,000 representative divisions chosen from the cantons—subdivisions of France's 85 departments—the two main blocs returned around 850 each.

## Gains All Around

While the results underscored the left's political revival in last spring's parliamentary elections, they permitted both left and right to claim success. Many new seats were created for the elections held last Sunday and yesterday and all parties except the center recorded gains.

In order of established parties, the Socialists won 423 seats, the Gaullists 244; Communists 208; the Gaullist-linked Independent Republicans 153, and the center Reform movement 123, according to figures published today.

The left traditionally scores well at the local level and there were no signs that President Pom-

pidou's Gaullist group was perturbed by the gains of the left. The real impact of the cantonal elections on national politics is small, since the powers of the departmental assemblies in which the elected cantonal representatives sit are very limited.

Frenchmen stayed away from the polls by the millions during the voting, setting a record 46 percent abstention rate.

The cantonal elections had two main points of interest for the political parties: they acted as an indication of the very latest voter trend in the country and they were the last scheduled national poll before the presidential election in 1975.

## Auden Burial Set In Vienna Woods

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (UPI).—W.H. Auden, described by admirers as the English world's leading poet, will be buried in the Austrian village of Kirchstetten Thursday, village authorities said today. Mr. Auden died Saturday in a Vienna hotel, of a heart attack, at the age of 66.

Kirchstetten is a small, picturesque village in the Vienna woods about 20 miles west of Vienna. Village authorities said the funeral will be at 11 a.m. at the house where Mr. Auden had lived every summer from April to October since 1957.

## Franco Celebrates 37 Years of Power

MADRID, Oct. 1 (UPI).—Spain today celebrated the 37th anniversary of the inauguration of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as chief of state.

Wearing the uniform of a captain-general of the armed forces, the 80-year-old caudillo received the compliments of government, church and diplomatic officials in a ceremony at the Palacio de Oriente, Madrid's palatial royal palace. At Gen. Franco's right was Prince Juan Carlos, 33, whom Gen. Franco picked as his successor and future king of Spain three years ago.

## AP, UPI Interior Wire Closed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Associated Press and United Press International discontinued their domestic wire services for Argentine newspapers today and henceforth will only distribute international news here.

A decree issued by provisional President Raul Lastiri last August barred foreign wire services from distributing Argentine news in this country. UPI had operated its domestic service since the late 1950s and the AP launched its "interior service" in 1962.

## Crowds Celebrate 24th Year of Red Rule

## Mao Fails to Appear at National Day Fete

PEKING, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Chinese leaders today joined in celebrations marking China's 24th national day, but once again, the public was denied the chance of seeing Mao Tse-tung.

Some observers had predicted earlier that Chairman Mao would choose the anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic to make his first public appearance since May Day, 1971, when he sat with other leaders to watch fireworks in Peking's main square, Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace).

One theory was that the appearance of Mr. Mao, who will be 80 in December, would have been a fitting way of marking the recent convocation of the 10th Communist party congress at which he was re-elected party chairman.

## Sihanouk Entertained

Today, Premier Chou En-lai accompanied the exiled Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to the Sun Yat-sen Park, close to the Forbidden City, and watched a program of folk dancing, extracts from "revolutionary" operas as well as a performance of songs composed by Prince Sihanouk himself.

Also present was the third-ranking official in the Chinese leadership, 38-year-old Wang Hung-wen, who was seated between Prince Sihanouk and Prince Norodom.

Elsewhere in the capital, tens of thousands of people went to parks where carnivals were held.

This year's celebrations followed much the same pattern as last year. Once again there was no mass parade through Tien An Men Square which had been the highlight of national day until 1971 when the parade was canceled.

This was at a time of political crisis in China allegedly started by Defense Minister Lin Biao, who, according to the official version, made three attempts on the life of Mr. Mao and died in

a plane crash in Mongolia while trying to flee.

Meanwhile a joint editorial in the newspapers of the Communist party and armed forces called for continued vigilance against "surprise attack" by the Soviet Union.

## Russia Attacks Mao

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (Reuters).—Pravda today declared that the

Soviet people "remain true to the ideal of friendship between peoples" and sought a restoration of good relations between the Soviet Union and China.

But Pravda alleged that Mr. Mao had "forced his own special course on the country—a course of treachery to the Chinese revolution." It also accused Peking of "linking up with the most aggressive imperialist circles."

## Chinese Trade Envoys Hold Talks With EEC Officials

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 (IET).—Several members of the Communist Chinese trade mission last month held discussions with an official in the European Commission's External Affairs Department, it was learned here today, reviving speculation that the Chinese might seek an economic, trade and technical cooperation agreement with the Common Market.

But a European Economic Community spokesman today dismissed the speculation as one in which "the Chinese were simply satisfying their thirst for knowledge about the EEC." Diplomats here, however, believe there is more behind the Chinese approach than that, noting that the talks coincided with French President Georges Pompidou's recent visit to Peking.

There is speculation that the Chinese might extend recognition to the Common Market before the Russians, who also refuse to recognize the EEC but have talked recently of coming to terms with its "realities."

The EEC Commission declines to say whether there will soon be further discussions with the Chinese—and on a higher level. There is no doubt, however, that the Common Market authorities

are optimistic and it is for this reason that they are being secretive, not wishing to embarrass the Chinese over what is clearly a tentative move on their part.

Common Market officials are encouraged in their optimism by recent Chinese statements saying that the EEC represents a dual challenge to the superpowers of Russia and the United States. The Chinese have said that the community is an effort to unite Europe in a struggle against U.S. "hegemony" and that this development coincides with the "headlong decline" of American power in recent years.

European integration, the Chinese say, is a response to the increasing tendency of the United States and Russia to make deals with each other over their allies' heads and this will only lead to further friction between America and its European allies.

## Strike Hits Sabena

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1 (UPI).—A strike by Belgian Sabena Airline catering and luggage personnel today forced the company to cancel about half its flights out of Brussels and created havoc in luggage handling, airport officials said.

## Battle Near Saigon Is Called Biggest in Area Since Truce

SARIGON, Oct. 1 (AP).—Communist forces attacked two government military positions 40 miles northwest of Saigon during the weekend, touching off the biggest battle so close to the capital since the Vietnam cease-fire in January, a government military spokesman announced today.

He said the 34-hour battle claimed a total of more than 300 dead, wounded and missing on both sides.

Col. Le Trung Hien reported that government forces repulsed the attacks Saturday and yesterday and counted 183 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bodies around the positions.

Government casualties were put at nine killed and more than 100 wounded and missing. One battalion suffered more than 35 percent casualties.

The two attacked positions were located on a road linking Khien Hanh district town and the provincial capital of Tay Ninh.

Col. Hien said Communist gunners concentrated a heavy barrage of mortar and rocket fire against one position while launching repeated infantry assaults against the other.

Government forces were backed by every available artillery piece, Col. Hien said. Bad weather prevented any air support.

Col. Hien said that two understrength government battalions of about 500 men held the two strongpoints.

## Heaviest Casualties

The fighting was the heaviest, and the enemy suffered their heaviest casualties in Tay Ninh Province and in Third Military Region, which adjoins Saigon, since the Jan. 28 cease-fire, Col. Hien claimed.

The attacking force was identified as the 101st Independent Viet Cong Regiment plus a regional Viet Cong battalion, probably about 1,500 men.

Although nominally a Viet

## Fighting in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Cambodian command reported today that government troops recaptured a large Communist Chinese-built textile factory one mile west of Kompong Cham City, which is 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Fighting was also reported around Kompong Cham's airport.

The command said "hard fighting" brought the factory back under government control after more than a month of occupation by Khmer Rouge forces.

The factory was constructed by the Communists in the middle 1960s, when their influence in Cambodia was at its zenith.

Preliminary reports from Kompong Cham, once Cambodia's third-largest city, said the textile factory was almost completely destroyed by insurgent forces before they were pushed out, leaving 10 bodies behind.

Col. An Rong, the command spokesman, reported almost two weeks ago that there had been a dispute in the textile mill between Vietnamese Viet Cong advisers and Khmer Rouge insurgents over whether to destroy the factory or not.

The colonel, citing unconfirmed reports from Kompong Cham at the time, said the Viet Cong wanted the mill burned while the Cambodian insurgents wanted to keep the mill—largest in Cambodia—intact for use after the war.

## Saigon Puts General on Trial For Fleeing in '72 Offensive

By James M. Markham

SARIGON, Oct. 1 (NYT).—The government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, which has been drumming up talk of a Communist offensive next year, today put on trial the brigadier general who reportedly fled before last year's North Vietnamese assault in Quang Tri Province.

The disgraced general, Vn Van Glat, theoretically faces the death penalty if found guilty of disobeying orders to hold Quang Tri city at all costs.

In the past, generals found wanting have simply been shunted out of positions of authority. The people had expected Gen. Glat—the first general officer to be tried for military incompetence under President Thieu—to ever face a tribunal and he is widely expected to be given a fairly light sentence.

While some Vietnamese are inclined to see the trial as a sign that Mr. Thieu intends to enforce military discipline, others believe it provides the government with a scapegoat and a simple explanation for the collapse of the northern front in early May, 1972.

Explanation by General

Standing before the five-man panel of judges—four generals and an empaneled civilian chief

Judge—the 39-year-old general argued that the stern order to hold Quang Tri reached him late in the evening of April 29, after he had already issued instructions to retreat south of the city.

The general fled Quang Tri in an American-piloted helicopter on May 1, leaving the troops of his newly formed 3d Division retreating south in disarray.

"My absence during the retreat, the movement, was absolutely beyond my will," Gen. Glat contended, raising a few smiles in the crowded courtroom. "I had been taken directly to Danang in a rescue helicopter, that could not change its flight plan."

Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, the former commander of the First Military Region, testified that at about 1 o'clock on April 30 he had telephoned Gen. Glat in Quang Tri and urged him to hold on.

"They Are All Running"

"With what?" Gen. Glat reportedly had responded, weeping. "They are all running now."

A handful of lower-ranking 3d Division commanders testified for the prosecution that as late as April 29 their troops were combat-effective and that they personally were opposed to retreating—contrary to Gen. Glat's testimony.

The trial will resume—and possibly end—tomorrow.

## When you fly First Class with Pan Am you can eat in a proper dining room.

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## 'Dust' of Columbus for Sale

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—Dust alleged to come from the remains of Christopher Columbus will be auctioned here Oct. 30 by Sotheby Parke Bernet. The auction house expects to get an average of \$20,000 for two lockets enclosing the dust.

Neither of the lockets is of great intrinsic value. Gabriel Austin, of the auction house, admitted the cross-shaped locket (2 by 1 1/2 inches) as a "Victorian copy of a Gothic thing," adding that the locket itself is in "a mild form of gold—what the police call yellow metal." Embedded in the center, however, is a tiny

pellet about the size of a tooth filling, shrouded in dust. The other locket is a crystal globe about 3/4 of an inch in diameter, magnifying the dust specks within. "Dust in the Biblical sense, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," Mr. Austin said reverentially.

Since Columbus died in Spain, in 1506, the question naturally arose how this dust returned to America. The remains of Columbus were first buried in Valladolid, Spain, then moved to a monastery near Seville. About 1541, Columbus and also the remains of his son, Don Diego, were shipped to Santo Domingo on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola and interred in front of the high altar of the cathedral.

Transferred to Havana

When Santo Domingo was ceded to France at the end of the 18th century, an heir of Columbus got permission to have the remains transferred to Havana, then owned by Spain.

A stone vault was therefore dug up from the cathedral pavement. The remains were taken out and reinterred in Havana's cathedral.

When Cuba won its independence, Spain was allowed to re-embark everything it had brought to Cuba, so it took the coffin back to Seville.

But in 1877, a second vault had been found under the Santo Domingo Cathedral pavement. In this vault was a small lead casket containing 13 small bone fragments, 28 large bones and dust. On three sides of the coffin were the letters CCA, doubtless for Cristobal Colon Amiranse (Admiral). Inside the lid was an inscription translated as "Illustrious and Famous Gentleman Don Cristobal Colon," and other cryptic devices indicating the remains were of Columbus.

Constitution in Spain. A royal commission investigated and decided Spain had the true relic. But during the exhumation of the second vault, the Italian consul had picked up some dust from

Cross-shaped locket and crystal said to contain dust of Columbus.

NYT.

the carpet. He shipped it to Genoa, birthplace of Columbus, where it was patriotically displayed. And the Santo Domingo bishop sent more dust to the University of Pavia, where Columbus studied, and kept even more dust for himself.

Gift to Americans

During the inspection of the second vault, Jose Maria Castella, director of the excavation, also took some grains. He put part of his treasure in a round crystal locket and gave it, with a certificate of authenticity, to a Mrs. Sargent in New York. In 1882, he gave a George W. Stokes of New York more dust and Stokes had the cross-shaped locket made.

Globe and cross came into the

possession of John Boyd Thacher, biographer of Columbus, and eventually wound up with Robert L. Roman, a retired civil engineer in Orange, N.J., who turned his dust over to the auction house for sale.

"If I were extremely wealthy, I'd probably give it to a museum," Mr. Roman said, "but I'm just a poor man and I can use the money."

On Oct. 30, Sotheby Parke Bernet will also auction a locket of George Washington's hair and the battered briefcase of F. Scott Fitzgerald, containing a used typewriter eraser. The auction house does not have firm ideas about the eraser or the hair but guarantees that the dust it is selling comes from the second casket. Was the dust Columbus?

Quinn says?

## DANCE IN BRITAIN: An Evaluation of Three Small Companies

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (NYT)—All three of Britain's smaller ballet companies have just launched their fall seasons with new productions, providing a good opportunity to compare their work and assess their progress.

In my view it is Manchester's Northern Dance Theatre, the smallest and newest of the three, which has advanced the most and which has succeeded in finding

the most satisfactory new works. Who could have guessed a couple of years ago that it would be mounting Simon Mottram's "Tchaikovsky Suite," an admirable work in neo-Balanchine style, and dancing it with such technical efficiency? Now Jonathan Thorpe, another of the company's dancers, looks more and more like one of our best choreographic hopes. His "Art Exchange" is a love duet danced in silence, except for the lusty breaths of the man and a few words he speaks to the girl by way of command. Dance in silence is one of the most tiresome clichés of modern dance, but for once it works.

The duet starts with the girl lying on the stage where she is discovered by the boy, who flirts with her. At first she does not respond but eventually she becomes the aggressor, kicking him around until the conclusion, when he is left lying alone on the stage. Jonathan Thorpe has devised movements which are interesting both dramatically and physically, with a nice contrast between the girl in point shoes and the boy dancing barefoot. Some of the love-making is very realistic—I can understand why a performance for children was condemned as too erotic—and the tension is maintained throughout.

The troupe's other new work, "Brandenburg Turcs" by Charles Cowsley, was originally created for the Ballet Van Vlaanderen in Antwerp three years ago.

It's a mildly irreverent treatment of the Bach work: ballroom dancing to the first movement, a gimmicky act with balloons to the second and a Robert Dylly-like revue sketch to the third. The spectacle of dancers with balloons attached to their foreheads by suction pads did not strike me as particularly amusing or aesthetically pleasing, with a whole row of doors opening and shutting, sometimes of their own volition and sometimes with dancers zealously moving in and out, is very funny, even if somewhat anti-musical.

Scottish Ballet

Scottish Theatre Ballet obviously hoped to have scored a coup by getting a new ballet from Walter Gore, a veteran English choreographer who does very little work nowadays, and by getting him to make it on a Scottish theme. "Embers of Glencoe,"

## FASHION

### Accessories for Fall: A Veil and a Fox Boa

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 1 (NYT)—A veil and a fox boa—that is all a woman needs for the latest femme fatale look. Fashion is still at a conservative, middle-of-the-road stage and accessories can make all the difference between dull and dramatic.

The veil is nest. It can be just a few inches of wispy, non-sexy draped over the eyes. Miller Paulette, who started the fad last winter, said it was slow selling then but this fall, she can hardly keep up with orders. "It's a success for me but also a catastrophe," she said today. "The trouble is that most veils were broken after veils went out of style 15 years ago. I'm falling back on my old stocks. I'd be glad to loan the material myself but I must have the permission of the president of the milliners' association."

Paulette's early veils were fixed

### France Formally Gets Picasso's Collection

PARIS, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—The family of the late Pablo Picasso has formally donated to France 51 works from his private collection of other artists' works.

A formal agreement was signed by his widow, Jacqueline, and his eldest son, Paulo, at Mougins in southern France yesterday with Jean Chablain, director of the Museums of France, the family said. The Spanish artist died in his chateau at Mougins at the age of 91 last April.

onto black velvet or jeweled headbands, a jazz-age look that is definitely with us now.

Over Hats

One of the earliest to wear them was actress Marisa Berenson, who also wore veils over wide-brimmed hats at the races. Paulette, who has other young women among her veil fans, thinks that "veils are becoming to everybody. Of course, you can't wear a veil with jeans. It requires a minimum of sophistication. But the same girls who fell for romantic, flowered hats last year are now ready for veils."

Besides being glamorous, veils are also practical. Nobody could tell that jewelry designer Yvi Larsen had been swimming an hour earlier when she walked into a recent party with her hair tied in a black veil. "Men loved it," she said. And at a Vogue magazine cocktail party this week, Anita Wachter looked mysterious behind the haze of a blond veil fixed to her huge sable hat.

A veil is fine but a veil and a fox boa are the perfect combination. Fox also got started last year and crept up the fashion ladder with conservative collars and cuffs. But now, there is a fox explosion which has doubled prices from last year's levels. But, even so, it is still relatively inexpensive, with prices ranging from 300 to 1,500 francs.

Once a grandmotherly style, fox is now so popular that it is even used to trim mink, which, status-wise, used to be miles



Green boa by Frederic Castet for Dior fur.

ahead. Bill Bliss, in his Bevilion New York collection shown yesterday, hit a wonderful note with camel-colored mink trimmed with camel-colored fox.

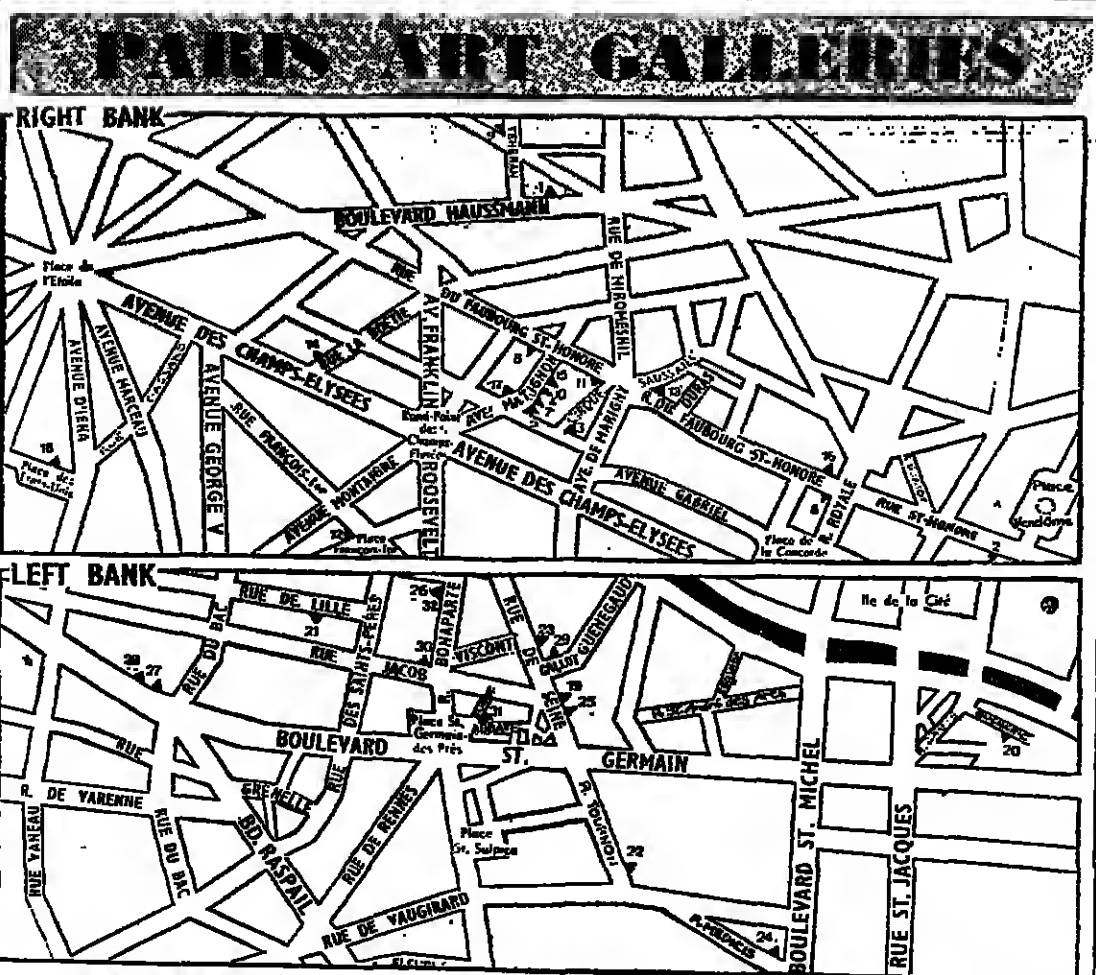
Although the fox boa is just catching up, women are already all decked out in fox. "The other evening, at the Sainte Chappelle film premiere of Franco Zeffirelli's film 'Brother Sun, Sister Moon,' Mrs. Georges Pompidou wore a Dior caté-au-lait ensemble, trimmed with matching fox. Dewi Sukarno wore white fox, and Rita Leachmann had on purple pajamas with purple fox cuffs and hem. Barbara Fursuon was one fashion notch above with a black fox boa over her green lambskin dress.

At Dior's, fur designer Fre-

deric Castet pointed out that fox still has a long way to go because it can be dyed any color. He has tried navy, purple, pink and claret and just finished a flamboyant green fox for Raging, whose repertoire includes a song called "La Grande Zoa et Son Boa."

### Tourism in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 1 (NYT)—Nearly 7.5 million overseas visitors an increase of approximately 5 percent over 1972—came to Britain last year, figures from the British Tourist Authority showed today. Earnings from tourism, including fares paid to British air and shipping lines, totaled \$721 million, a rise of 13 percent.



- | RIGHT BANK   | RIGHT BANK   | LEFT BANK   |
|--|--|---|
| (1) GALERIE ARIEL<br>140 Boulevard Haussmann-66, 27-13-58.<br>Olivier Derris, October 2 to 27.   | (10) GRAVURE MATIGNON<br>14 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-64-77).<br>Original engravings of lithographs.   | (22) GALERIE KARL FLINKER<br>25 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-6. 225-12-72.<br>Arrows, Beers, Eisen, Henssler, Rosen-<br>baum, Carlsberg, Tuna & Yves Klein.   |
| (2) GALERIE BOLER<br>27 Rue St-Maurice (tel. 260-64-01).<br>Original Contemporary Graphics.  | (11) GALERIE DE PARIS<br>14 Place François-Ier (tel. 225-62-20).<br>KIKOINE, October 2 to 30.  | (23) GALERIE AL. R. de Sola (courtyard).<br>226-05-44. Original modern engravings.  |
| (3) GALERIE JEANNE CASTEL<br>3 Rue du Cirque (tel. 226-71-24).<br>MODERN and CONTEMPORARY ART.   | (12) GALERIE DE LA PRÉSIDENCE<br>90 Rue Saint-Maurice, 225-62-00.<br>Carmen, Clavi, Frém, de Gailard, Gen<br>Paul, Gorge, Kling, Lortz, Marchand,<br>Mondrian, Walth & G. Oudot, sculptor.   | (24) GALERIE DE LA LUMIERE<br>13 Rue de Ménilmontant (tel. 226-05-30).<br>Original modern lithographs & prints.   |
| (4) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID<br>14 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-64-00).<br>Yakovlevskii beginning October 10.   | (13) GALERIE DENISE REINE<br>Right Bank, 124 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 225-62-17). "ESPACE COULEUR."   | (25) GALERIE MELKI<br>55 Rue de Valenciennes, 225-12-72.<br>GLEIZES, DAYDEN, HEBERT, MAR-<br>COSSUS, BERTZINGER, FOLLIOT, SEYBANI, S. O. S. & G. VALLIERE,<br>VASARELY.                           |
| (5) WALLY F. FINDLAY<br>GALERIE INTERNATIONAL<br>New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris.<br>2 Av. Matignon (tel. 225-76-74).<br>ARNDTSONNE, until October 16.<br>Official Showings:<br>X. OUFEL, DEXTER, NERSE,<br>IMPRESSIONISTS<br>POST-IMPRESSIONISTS<br>Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. thru Sat. | (14) GALERIE TAMENAGA<br>15 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-62-11).<br>Permanently: Alpiet, Babouin, Chan-<br>sac, Pissarro, Guiraud, Derris, de<br>Fénel, Marie Laurencin, Utrillo,<br>Van Gogh, Vlaminck, Utrillo.<br>HIERONYMUS, October 10-November 9. | (26) GALERIE RATIE<br>6 Rue Beauparc (tel. 225-16-49).<br>Permanently: ATLAN, BELLOU,<br>LARISSA, LANGSLEY, ANDY WARHOL,<br>SURVAGE. Original lithographs by<br>PICASSO, ULLI and Young Painters. |
| (6) GALERIE DE FRANCE<br>3 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 265-62-37).<br>Sally Pincus, Oct. 10-22.<br>100 Paintings & Gouaches, till Oct. 22.   | (15) GALERIE URBAN<br>16 Rue Saint-Maurice (tel. 225-62-30).<br>From Renoir to Lortz, Beth, Latapie.   | (27) GALERIE DENISE REINE<br>Left Bank, 124 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 225-62-17). AGAM.   |
| (7) Galerie Maurice Garnier<br>6 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-61-65).   | (16) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL<br>9 Avenue Matignon (tel. 225-62-11).<br>710 Madison Avenue, New York.<br>EPKO<br>October 10-20.  | (28) GALERIE SAINT-GERMAIN<br>206 Old Saint-Germain (tel. 224-17-38).<br>OLIVIERE SEROUIN.<br>Aluminum prints, Oct. 2 to 31.  |
|  | (17) VISION NOUVELLE<br>6 Place des Etats-Unis (tel. 225-73-19).<br>Prints, Paintings and Collage by:<br>J. COUDRAY, J. P. PAFANT,<br>S. BARBACID.   | (29) DARTHEA SPEYER<br>5 & 6 Rue Jacques-Callias, tel. 2-053-78-41.<br>REMINGTON.   |
|  | (18) JEANNE BUCHER<br>52 Rue de Valenciennes (tel. 225-62-32).   | (30) TAPESTRIES mur du nomade<br>Aubusson, Flandre, Printed.<br>24 Rue Jacob. Weaving on premises<br>1 whole price to specialists.  |
|  | (19) LA COUR D'INGRES, 7 B. de la Béchardie.<br>Modern paintings & engravings.   | (31) Galerie Albert VERBEKE<br>7 Place Furstenberg, 225-73-32.<br>October 12-December 11.<br>De Kooning, MATHEU, POLLOCK,<br>with MAX ERNST, HARTUNG,<br>A. MASSON, TOSSEY and WOLS.              |
|  | (20) GALERIE PAUL FACCHETTI<br>17 Rue de Lille (tel. 265-71-59).   | (32) LUCIE WEILL, 6 Rue Beauparc (tel. 225-62-17).<br>JEAN COCTEAU, October 4-26.   |

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

### 'LOS MACHUCAMPOS' AT THE EIFFEL TOWER

I like very much the new idea of the dinner show at the Eiffel Tower which permits one to dine quietly and have a chat with one's guests over background music.

The first part of the evening is reserved for the prestigious South American rhythm and song group "Los Machucambos." With them, one enjoys the color, the folklore and the wonderful atmosphere of South American music.

Gravenore

Dinner-shows at the Eiffel Tower.  
Reservations:  
561-19-59 and 561-44-67.  
Announcement

## MUSIC IN ITALY: Discovering New Voices in Spoleto

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy (NYT)—Eleven years before Gian Carlo Menotti founded his Festival of Two Worlds in this small and lovely Umbrian town, an opera-loving local lawyer, Adriano Belli, launched in 1947—the Teatro Lirico Spoleto, also virtually a festival devoted to the discovery of new voices.

In collaboration with the Rome Opera, the Spoleto festival each year chooses a group of young singers and presents them, during a 10-day autumn season, in a group of operas, fully staged, in Spoleto's Teatro Nuovo. The performances regularly attract the attention of Italian critics as well as impresarios, and a Spoleto debut has frequently been the first step in a distinguished international career.

Spoleto laureates include such now famous names as Anita Cerquetti, Anna Moffo, Antonietta Stella, Franco Corelli, Cesare Valletti, Gian Giacomo Guelfi and Ruggero Raimondi.

This year's Spoleto season, which ended this past week-end, included four operas (two of them forming a double bill). Unfortunately, I missed the opening "Lucia," but the Italian critics present universally praised the prize-winning soprano Maria Luisa Garbato, who sang the title role.

The second opera was Verdi's

"Simon Boccanegra," not an easy work even for veteran performers, but perhaps for this very reason the piece shows off—or shows up—the qualities of voices. The Amelia was Mariana de Santis, one of the winners in Italian television's contest for Rossini voices. In fact, her light and flexible soprano managed elegantly the love music of the first act, but could not always bring sufficient force to the dramatic scenes and ensembles. Another interesting but still unrefined voice was Gianni Vaglio, a ringing tenor, assisted by admirably clear enunciation. And a young bass, appearing on a stage for the first time, also showed promise: His name is Aurio Tomacchi. In the crucial title

role, the baritone Salvatore Sasso (who has already sung professionally) had some good moments, but understandably lacked the supreme authority the part demands. None of the singers was given any help by the inexorably flaccid conducting of Ottavio Zino, and the Rome Opera orchestra—reduced to a dangerously small group—could not swell to the Verdian climaxes.

One-Act Comedy

The orchestra looked larger and certainly played better the following night, when the composer Nino Rota conducted his rather derivative, but graceful, one-act comedy "Il Due Tindri." The two shy lovers of the title were soprano Silvana Ferraro and

tenor Pietro Tarantino. Both played an attractive stage manner, though a more exacting opera would have demanded a closer judgment of their voices. Maria Francesca Siciliani's staging—in a handsome set—was generally well paced and apt.

Completing the evening, Charles Milner's "L'Orchestra Portoghese" unfamiliar to Italian theaters contained some delightful well wrought music, but the voices sounded tired, perhaps from nerves or over-rehearsal, and hence made little effect. If this was not a vintage year for the Spoleto festival, it was nevertheless an interesting one. To the future, however, the organization should really give the fledgling artists stronger orchestral support.

## Around Paris Galleries

Roussin, Galerie Lucien Durand,

19 Rue Massena, Paris 6, to

Oct. 13.

Roussin is a young artist whose work heretofore was characterized by the use of interwoven strips of painted canvas. The present exhibition is devoted to his drawings in which a checkerboard pattern by gradual mutations turns into a landscape. Sophisticated draftsmanship.

Malaval, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Oct. 20.

Large white canvases covered with loosely symmetrical touches of pale cheerful color and sometimes a fleckily golden gleam of spangles express Malaval's exceedingly cool humor. One painting represents little golden airplanes trailing golden smoke in a white sky over two yellow suns. Another, entitled "Autour," is composed of parallel rows of pink blobs that traverse the white canvas diagonally.

Agam, Galerie Denise René, 156

Boulevard St. Germain, Paris

7, to Oct. 15.

The gallery is occupied by an electronic device that produces a sound as soon as a visitor moves in the room. The idea is intriguing but its application here appears limited because there is not much of a range to the sounds produced.

Malinval, Galerie Alexandre Tolas, 196 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris 7, to Oct. 15.

A number of works by Malinval, including a fine, almost abstract painting of a book, entitled "Mammillated Culture," and a series of plates involved in a performance by the artist.

Bedonkova, Galerie Lemaire, 10 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to Oct. 15.

Two Czech artists, Bedonkova and Lemaire, does quite large multidimensional engravings of forms floating in a two-dimensional space. The works have a certain attractive tranquility about them. Lemaire uses an elaborate and highly personal technique to produce his engravings. Bedonkova, on the other hand, uses a more traditional technique of etching. Both artists are of Bohemian origin. MICHAEL GIBSON

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مکان العمل



## Libya to Sell Oil Bypassing Firms

## Says Europeans Suggested Plan

Libya, Oct. 1 (AP)—Libya plans to sell oil directly to West Europe, bypassing the intervention of international oil companies, according to a Libyan official, said here.

Speaking yesterday at a seminar organized by Libya's Ministry of Petroleum, Ali al-Jaloud said that he would discuss the plan during a visit to Paris later this month.

He said that both French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt had proposed the plan to him during his previous visit to Europe to guarantee the flow of oil from Libya to Europe.

The plan also envisages the contribution of oil producing and consuming countries in refining and shipping the oil.

The seminar, organized by the Ministry of Petroleum, was attended by representatives of international organizations and companies.

The conference would discuss sources, marketing, exploitation and cooperation between African countries in the field of oil, the paper said.

The Libyan News Agency reported from Tripoli that an international oil conference would be held in Tripoli, Libya, on Feb. 12 to be attended by African states, international organizations and companies.

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## Swiss Lift Penalty Charge On Non-Residents' Deposits

ZURICH, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Swiss National Bank temporarily suspended the "negative interest" charge on money deposited in Swiss banks by non-residents.

A bank announcement merely explained the suspension was possible because of the current monetary and capital market situation, presumably meaning pressure of currency speculation appeared to have subsided, at least temporarily.

At the height of last year's crisis, the Swiss government decreed all Swiss banks must deduct a commission of 2 percent per quarter from all deposits by non-residents after June 30, 1972.

The combined punitive 8 percent per year "negative interest" was to discourage speculators who at the time dumped untold millions of dollars onto European markets to buy Swiss francs and other strong currencies in anticipation of a dollar devaluation.

Today's announcement explained the government had changed its decree to grant the national bank authority to suspend, reintroduce, or alter the measure without having to seek legislative changes.

The national bank's general director, Fritz Leutwiler, said commercial banks will no longer be obliged to balance their foreign-currency books daily, and so will be able to sell short, Reuters reported.

Mr. Leutwiler explained that the decision to suspend the foreign-exchange book balancing does not require government authority, and the bank took this decision of its own accord.

No Induce Inflows

FARIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—The removal of the negative interest rate is expected to induce an inflow of foreign funds into Switzerland, informed banking sources in Zurich said today.

Explaining why the Swiss suddenly want to encourage such inflows, one banker noted that the deutsche mark has appreciated some 10 percent against the Swiss franc since May. This increase has meant a substantial rise in the cost of importing goods from Germany—on which the Swiss economy is heavily dependent—and has fed the upward spiral of prices in Switzerland.

At the same time, the exchange rate movement has made the cost of Swiss goods more attractive to German importers, giving Swiss firms an additional export incentive at a time when industry is working near capacity and undermining the Bern government's attempts to reduce inflationary pressures.

By encouraging an inflow of foreign funds, bankers reason, the government hopes to see the value of the franc rise in relation to the mark as an anti-inflation device.

The effect of this move would be to cause the dollar—which must be sold in order to buy francs—to drop in relation to the franc.

## One Dollar...

LONDON (AP)—The late of closing interest rates for the dollar here.

Oct. 1, 1973

Rate	Per Cent	Ch.
3 m. (30 days)	4.125	+1.25
6 m. (60 days)	4.125	+1.25
12 m. (120 days)	4.125	+1.25
18 m. (180 days)	4.125	+1.25
24 m. (240 days)	4.125	+1.25
30 m. (300 days)	4.125	+1.25
36 m. (360 days)	4.125	+1.25
42 m. (420 days)	4.125	+1.25
48 m. (480 days)	4.125	+1.25
54 m. (540 days)	4.125	+1.25
60 m. (600 days)	4.125	+1.25
66 m. (660 days)	4.125	+1.25
72 m. (720 days)	4.125	+1.25
78 m. (780 days)	4.125	+1.25
84 m. (840 days)	4.125	+1.25
90 m. (900 days)	4.125	+1.25
96 m. (960 days)	4.125	+1.25
102 m. (1020 days)	4.125	+1.25
108 m. (1080 days)	4.125	+1.25
114 m. (1140 days)	4.125	+1.25
120 m. (1200 days)	4.125	+1.25

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

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Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

## Suez Pipeline To Be Built by U.S. Company

## Rival European Bid Fails on Higher Cost

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Oct. 1.—Egypt, in a move of major political as well as economic significance, has accepted an offer by Bechtel Corp., a Los Angeles based firm, to build a \$400-million oil pipeline from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. This would geographically duplicate the closed Suez Canal.

It rejected a rival European offer because it would have cost some \$18 million more than the U.S. project.

Although Egyptian officials insist that the decision was made on purely economic grounds, its chief significance lies in the fact that it brings about the first major U.S. economic involvement in Egypt since Secretary of State John Foster Dulles decided against helping to finance the Aswan High Dam.

The Export-Import Bank, a U.S. government institution, has informed Egypt that it is willing to finance as much as 45 percent of the cost of equipment bought in the United States, according to Ahmed Hilal, the Egyptian Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources.

The Exim bank loan would not exceed \$120 million, he said. He added that Egypt had not yet decided whether to accept the offer pending a decision on other aspects of financing.

Kidder Peabody, the New York investment bank which was instrumental in bringing Bechtel and the United States into the picture, is understood to have assured the Egyptians that financing for the whole \$400-million project is available from U.S. Arab and other international capital sources. A combination of the three is thought to be most likely.

Another option that the Egyptians are considering is an offer by Kuwait and other Arab governments to pay half the cost of the project. But according to informed sources the Kuwaitis are asking for a 50 percent equity in the ownership of the pipeline, whereas the Egyptians would have full ownership if the financing were done with private U.S. and Arab capital.

The Egyptians are expecting revenues of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a day from the pipeline. For Egypt, which is badly in need of foreign exchange, this will be a breakthrough of major proportions.

Bechtel has undertaken to build the 200-mile double pipeline complete with deep-sea terminals for super tankers at both ends, as well as pumping stations for \$37.6 million according to Mr. Hilal.

This is \$13.4 million less than the offer made by a consortium of European banks and construction firms.

Mr. Hilal, whose tone at the news conference was almost jubilant, made it plain that the Egyptians felt the last-minute U.S. bid this spring saved them from being badly overcharged by the French-led European consortium with which they had been dealing for almost three years.

## Euro Is Worth...

Oct. 1, 1973

The Euro, the currency cocktail of the nine EC countries, is made up of 25.9 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 5.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent Danish kroner, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 3.10850 Belgian Fr. 47.30129

French Fr. 5.52294 Krone 1.26754

£ 1.33250 Irish £ 0.33250

Lire 757.4597 U.S. \$ 47.30129

Guilder 2.35244 U.S. \$ 1.25865

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

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Source: Reuters.

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Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

Oct. 1, 1973

Source: Reuters.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Petrone Group Finds Gas

The Petrone group has made a "considerable" gas strike in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea in a block east of the so-called Frigg field near the border between the Norwegian and British sectors of the sea. A spokesman for Norsk Hydro, which owns 34.6 percent of the Petrone group, says the strike is "considerable," noting that "a limited testing indicated a production of 700,000 cubic meters of gas a day."

## Hoechst Expects Satisfactory 1973

Earnings of the Hoechst group improved in the first eight months from a year earlier and an altogether satisfactory result is expected for full 1973, says chairman Rolf Sammet. He predicts that group sales will double to around 30 billion deutsche marks in the next 10 years from 15 billion DM expected for 1973. Anticipated 1973 net profit, while likely to be higher than the 337 million DM in 1972, will not match the 1969 profit of 416 million DM, Mr. Sammet told a press conference Monday. Currency price changes have emphasized the need for foreign production sites and sales from overseas production plants will more than triple in the next 10 years to form a third of world sales, he forecast.

## Jardine Bids for Hawaiian Firm

Jardine Matheson, the diversified Hong Kong conglomerate, is making a \$54-million bid for

the stock of H. Davies & Co., a Hawaiian and Philippine trading company. Jardine is offering three of its shares for each of the 1.2 million Davies shares. The bid puts a value of \$40.50 on the Hawaiian Stock Exchange and is traded over-the-counter in the United States. The last traded price of Davies was \$24. Some 40 percent of Davies is held by U.S. residents and due to U.S. regulations Jardine will make a separate cash offer to these shareholders of \$40.50. Other shareholders will have the option to take up to 25 percent of the 3-for-1 share offer in cash. The new stock to be created for the Prudential placing and the share exchange represents a 5 percent dilution of Jardine stock.

## Avon Sees Steady Third-Quarter Net

Avon Products says U.S. sales, which started slowing down in the latter part of the second quarter, have continued to be disappointing in the third quarter and are expected to show only a modest increase over the same period last year. International sales in the quarter on an overall basis have shown gains in line with expectations, Avon says. Consolidated sales in the third quarter are expected to be up about 10 percent over the same period last year and 14 percent for the first nine months. Net earnings for the third quarter are expected to approximate those of a year ago and for the nine months will be up about 8 percent.

## ICC Warns Against Shutdown of Pennsy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today cautioned a federal judge against ordering a shutdown of the Penn Central Railroad but offered no solution for the carrier's financial woes.

The comments were made in the ICC's long-awaited report, requested last July by U.S. District Court Judge John T. Fullam, who is overseeing the Penn Central's reorganization under bankruptcy laws.

The commission said an abrupt shutdown of the Penn Central "would have a severe economic effect on the people of the en-

tire Northeast sector of the country" and would have a "ripple effect from coast to coast."

Although the commission did not propose a plan to reorganize the railroad, it said it was able to "visualize steps in a plan for a restructure and reorganization... It should be made clear, however, that this plan contemplates substantial federal-state monetary and other assistance," it said.

## Sony Net Up 22% in Quarter

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Consolidated net profit of Sony Corp. rose 22 percent to 6.55 billion yen (about \$247 million) in the third quarter, ended July 31, from the 5.38 billion yen earned a year earlier.

Consolidated sales advanced 30 percent to 79 billion yen from 60.85 billion yen in the year-ago quarter.

Earnings for the latest period were equivalent to 37 U.S. cents per American depositary share (ADS), compared to 31 cents a year ago. Each ADS represents two shares of common stock.

For the first nine months, net

income totaled 30.29 billion yen, or \$116 per ADS, up 30 percent from 15.66 billion yen, or 93 cents per ADS, a year earlier.

Consolidated sales for the nine months ended July 31 rose 31 percent to 229.89 billion yen from 175.69 billion yen a year earlier.

Consolidated sales for the third quarter broke down into 42.88 billion yen in the domestic market, up 47 percent from a year earlier. The company did not make a specific sales forecast for the fourth quarter, but officials said the company expects both consolidated sales and profit for the current fiscal year to advance 25 percent.

\*Includes loss of \$41.0 million or \$2.37 a share.

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

September 14, 1973



## European Investment Bank

50,000,000 Lebanese Pounds

7 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1973-1985

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Banque Audi S.A.L.

Crédit Lyonnais

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Securities Underwriter Limited

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

Banque Nationale de Paris (Intercontinentale)

Citicorp International Securities S.A.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises U.B.A.F.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.-Beirut

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.-Beirut

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.

Banque du Crédit Populaire S.A.L.

Banque Française pour le Moyen-Orient S.A.L.

Banque Joseph T. Geagea S.A.L.

Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A.L.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.

Banque Libano-Française S.A.L.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Saradai S.A.L.

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.

Banque Worms

The British Bank of the Middle East

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires

The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank

Hambros Bank Limited

Kidder, Peabody International Ltd.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. S.A.K.

Lavaro Bank Finance Company N.V.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.-Beirut

Rifbank S.A.L.

Shigot (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque S.A.L.

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Unterwieschen) Limited

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

## Ossola Sees Monetary Blocs Forming

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 1 (Reuters)—Bank of Italy deputy governor Rinaldo Ossola said today that even under the most optimistic forecast, the introduction of a new international monetary system is not exactly around the corner.

Speaking at a symposium on international monetary reconstruction organized by the Institute of Directors in South Africa, he said that many issues—such as the price of gold, the degree of convertibility and the powers of the International Monetary Fund—will be decided by political considerations, which tend to change very quickly under the impact of a variety of factors.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations, Mr. Ossola said, he is firmly convinced that the monetary system will increasingly tend to per their currencies on those

of their major trading partners, giving rise to de facto monetary areas.

He said that within such monetary areas exchange rates will be flexible. Initially, areas could emerge in the Common Market and Comecon, North America and Japan. Most developing countries would initially peg their currencies on one or the other of the currencies of these monetary areas.

It is also likely that between monetary areas the exchange rate regime will be based on floating rates, he said.

Mr. Ossola called on the IMF to elaborate criteria to be used in determining the appropriateness from an international point of view, of a member's intervention policies in the foreign exchange market.

He said



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35	35 1/2	35 1/2
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12%	12%+	2
15%	15%+	3
5	5%+	4
17%	17%	5
14%	14%	6
30%	30%	7
28	28%	8
33%	33%	9

21%	24%+	1/2
73%	73%	+ 1/2
100%	100%	- 1/2
23	23	- 1/2
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22%	22%+	14
28½%	28½%	
33½%	43½%+	36
38	38½%	
46½%	18½%	
7%	17%+	44
1%	7%—	14
5%	15%—	

1/2	8%	1
3/4	36%	3 1/2
1	16%	
2 1/2	82%	1
2 1/2	28%	1
7 1/2	77%	1 1/2
4	5	
4	34%	2 1/2
9 1/2	70%	

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95%	95%	95%
100%	100%	100%

74	36%	1
75	19%	1
76	5%	1
77	25%	1
78	75	1
79	47	1
80	13%	1
81	21%	1

32	+	2
284	+	1
234	+	1
103	+	1
854	+	2
34	+	1
42	+	1
284	+	1
174	+	1

12	+	15	+
14	+	16	+
17	+	18	+
19	+	19	+
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1997



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

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### Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 1, 1971

	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	301	Matss. Elk Wks
Canasa Camera	265	Mits. Ry. Ind.
Del Nip. Print.	350	Mitsubi Corp.
Daij Bank	170	Mitsui Co.
Puji Photo	310	Mitsukoshi
Hiuchi	270	Nissan Elec.
Yamada Motor	664	Nippon
C. Noh	568	Shikida
Yap. Air Lines	1,280	Sony Corp.
Kansai El F	850	Sumitomo Bk.
Kao Soap	330	Tokyo Marine
Kirin Brewery	334	Takeda Chem
Komatsu	395	Telja
Kubota F Wks	395	Tokyo Marine
Matsen E Ind.	581	Toray
		Toshiba Motor

## International Stock Indexes

	Yes.	Prev.	HQ.
Jan.	133.8	122.8	144.
.....	153.09	153.50	166.
Apr.	117.24	117.10	156.
.....	430.8	429.4	509.
500	181.30	181.49	217.
.....	119.38	117.31	147.
.....	100.8	101.5	118.
.....	Closed	470.28	467.
(al.)	347.25	349.39	422.
(al.)	4562.77	4617.33	5359.
.....	354.3	358.8	418.
New.	(o) Old.		

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies)

[illegible]

**London**

[illegible]

## Market Summary

**Most Actives—New York**  
Oct. 1, 1973

WGCInv	1,154,250	23	+
Malcolm Mig	464,253	1835	+
WGCInv	251,723	524	+
Avdon Prod	283,649	92	+
Avdon Prod	141,520	1114	+
Avdon Prod	111,280	91	+
Avdon Prod	100,320	20	+
Avdon Prod	46,530	5114	+
Avdon Prod	71,120	1616	+
Avdon Prod	92,293	174	+
Avdon Prod	76,120	33	+
Avdon Prod	91,120	254	+
Avdon Prod	25,136	32	+
Avdon Prod	71,820	697	+
Avdon Prod	71,820	37	+
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### Most Actives—American

Surf Gas	-	16,220	28%	+2
Medenco Inc		54,800	13%	+2
Surf Ind		51,300	21%	+1
Surf Oil		50,750	21%	+1
Surf Ragen		46,650		
Surf Crystl Oil		37,230	12%	+1
Surf Crystl Lt		38,450	26	-3
Surf Crystl Wt		32,900	45%	+1
Surf Crystl Wt		37,780	71%	+1
Surf Crystl Wt		33,130	10	+3
approx total stock sales				2,740,670
stock sales year ago				2,456,670

American Stock Index:			
High	Low	Close	N.C.
100	99	99	

**Down Jones Averages**

	Open	High	Low	Close	H.C.
Ind	945.05	954.67	937.69	948.83	+1.7
Trn	175.88	180.40	175.26	179.55	+2.5
Util	123.05	124.10	122.44	123.72	+0.3
S&P	287.23	292.70	286.96	291.22	+1.4

Standard & Poor's				
	Nigh	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	122.15	123.02	121.30	-2.1
Railroads	37.35	36.60	37.06	+1.4
Utilities	54.66	53.77	54.29	+0.8
Stocks	133.93	137.38	138.21	+2.9

**NYSE Index**

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Compania .....	53.42	53.17	58.42	— .61
Industrials .....	63.99	63.67	63.99	— .06
Transportation ..	38.44	37.82	38.44	+ .44
Utility .....	38.21	38.12	38.12	— .24
Finance .....	74.48	74.29	74.48	— .39

**Old List Trading in N.Y.**

Shares

Sept. 28	.....	229,046	544,355	3,127
Sept. 27	.....	275,984	478,206	3,625
Sept. 26	.....	279,893	469,923	3,743
Sept. 25	.....	305,183	507,871	4,938
Sept. 24	.....	311,762	501,066	3,271
Sept. 21	.....	267,251	505,789	5,134

\* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Mini, midi, maxi—which? The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed.

**International  
Stock Indexes**

	Yes.	Prev.	High	Low
Jan.	123.8	122.8	144.8	120.1
.....	156.09	155.52	168.86	156.29
.....	117.24	117.10	128.21	115.23
.....	430.5	428.4	569.8	404.8
500	181.50	181.40	217.25	178.81
.....	119.38	119.21	147.26	98.48
.....	106.8	101.5	118.2	98.5
Closed	470.28	467.57	489.41	
.....	247.25	246.29	432.48	338.58
(a.)	4562.77	4617.33	5386.74	4377.77
.....	354.2	358.8	418.8	328.0




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- \* all of these investments are kept under continuous review, and as political and economic circumstances change from country to country, the appropriate action is swiftly taken.
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Please send me the detailed brochure  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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EST/79

**L & BT**



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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS .

### ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 1, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them.

Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

## American Stock Exchange Trading

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## Mutual Funds

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## Toronto Stock

## TORONTO STOCKS

Closing prices on Sept. 27, 1975

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## Montre

26071 Algoma  
450 Asbestos  
10302 Bank Mont

and the appointment of

**DR. WALTER TANNER**  
as Managing Director

**Greenshields Incorporated**

Montreal Toronto Ottawa Quebec  
Winnipeg Vancouver Calgary Hamilton Edmonton  
New York London Zurich

290 Zellers	\$ 13	254	23	+	3	8003 Yk
Total sales	1,249,176 shares.	194	194	194	194	3500 Yuko
						Total sa



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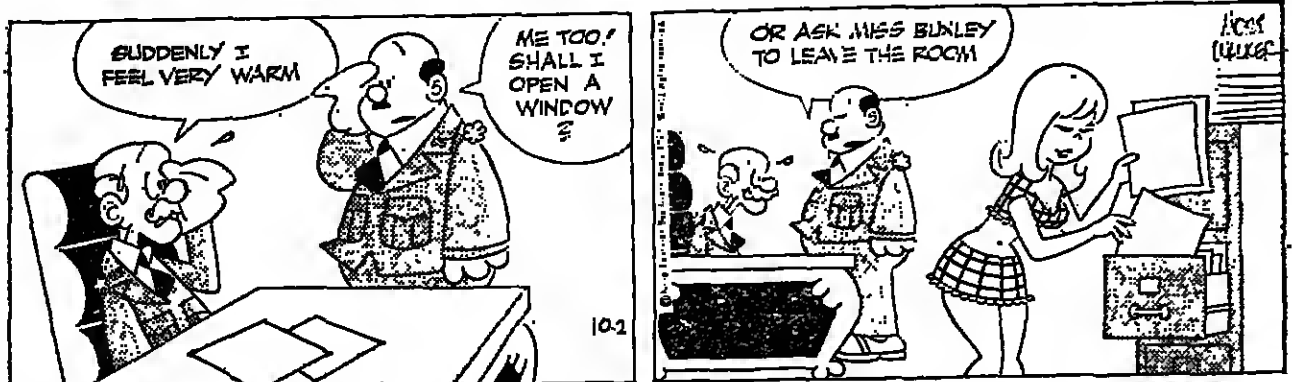
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LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



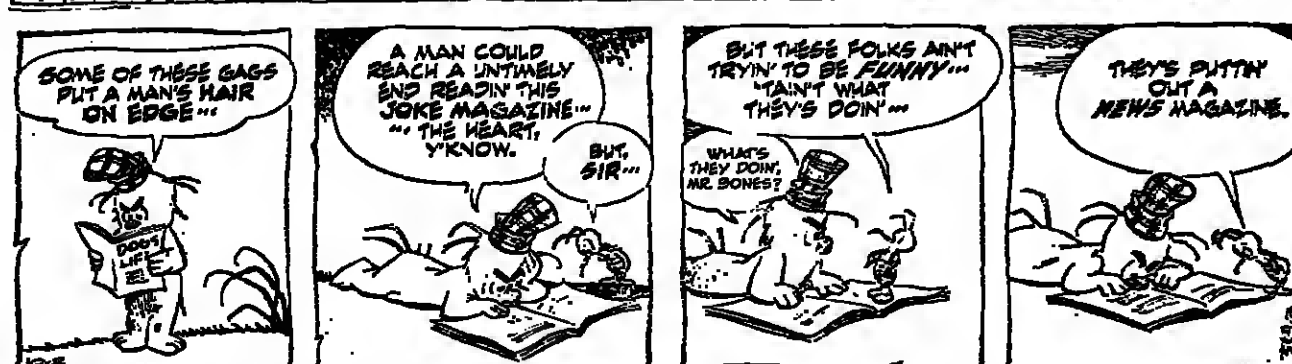
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In duplicate play, experts normally strain to play in a major-suit game rather than try for an 11-trick game in a minor. On the diagrammed deal, North-South would have had little trouble making five clubs with a five-five trump fit.

If the declarer judged the heart suit correctly, his only losers would have been one heart and one spade. The actual contract of four hearts, with a four-three fit, was debatable.

North had a difficult bid when he had opened one club and the other suits had been bid in ascending order around the table. The jump to three hearts, inviting a game, was not completely satisfactory with three-card support. But a raise to two hearts would have been overly pessimistic and a cue-bid in spades or diamonds excessively optimistic.

South did not see any reason to show his club support. He assumed that his partner held four hearts, and that the major-suit game was preferable. South faced an uphill task after West led his singleton club jack. He could hope for five club tricks and one diamond, and therefore needed four trump tricks.

The club lead was won with the ace in dummy, and a low

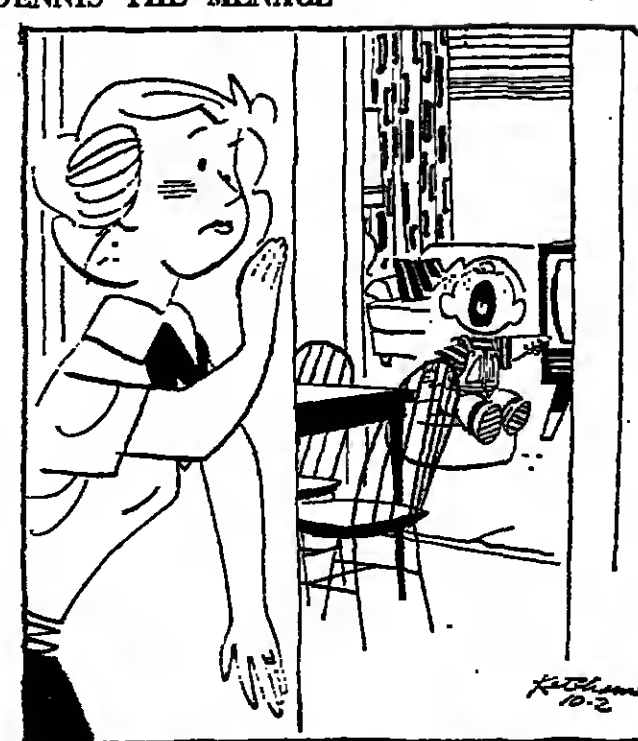
NORTH		EAST	
♠	A 8	♠	Q 10 9 8 7
♥	A 8 2	♥	Q 4 2
♦	Q 4 2	♦	K 8 7
♣	—	♣	—
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	Q 10 9 5 2	♠	K J
♥	5	♥	Q 10 9
♦	7 5	♦	—
♣	—	♣	Q 9 6

South found a neat road to 10 tricks. He led the heart eight from dummy and finessed when East played the seven. He then ruffed the spade jack with the heart ace, ruffed a diamond and claimed the contract. The heart queen collected East's jack, and there were four winners in the black suits for the 10-trick total and a fine score.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

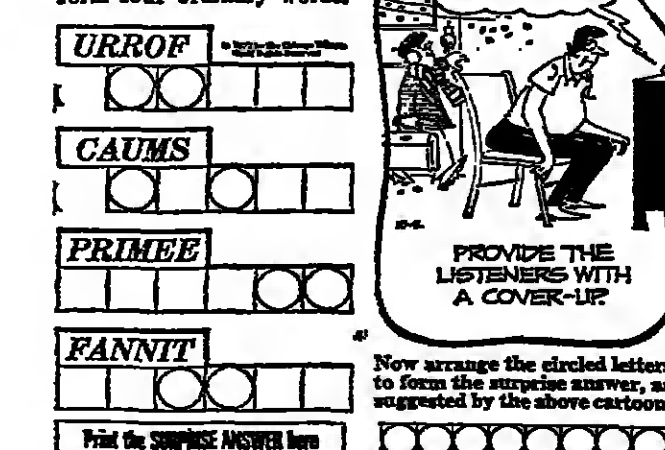
CARET	TRIM	TITED
AMICI	DUKE	RAVE
SODDY	STRAIGHT	ARMY
DERMAL	SPORE	—
ILLUS	TRILAND	—
SITERE	TOPTYPE	BOY
ORE	DIAMOND	—
PENSION	NEAT	—
STOICES	WEST	DAF
ALIGNMENT	ELUAY	—
SOBE	HMS	ROSS
MURD	RATE	SHREY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Saturday's Jumble: PECAN UTTER LEVITY GRIFFO

Answer: Once before you're bound to go—THE PLUMES

## BOOKS

## SO SHORT A TIME

A Biography of John Reed and Louise Bryant  
By Barbara Gelb. 304 pp. Illustrated. Norton. \$7.95.

## FAT SASHA AND THE URBAN GUERRILLA

Protest and Conformism in the Soviet Union  
By David Bonavia. 193 pp. Atheneum. \$6.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is a grim fairy tale that unfolds in Barbara Gelb's "So Short a Time: A Biography of John Reed and Louise Bryant." The heroine is a beauty from Portland, Ore., asleep in dull marriage to a dentist and dreaming of radical causes, poetry and free love. The hero is a charming prince of American journalism, a Harvard man internationally famous at the age of 20 for his vivid reportage on Mexico's Pancho Villa. The hero and heroine meet one December day in 1915; he kisses her awake to the world outside Portland and carries her off to see it. Her dreams come halfway true: She is soon in love with two men—not only her hero, who marries her, but also a fledgling playwright named Eugene O'Neill, with whom she carries on an affair. She writes poetry. She is caught up in the left-wing fervor of the World War I period and eventually accompanies her husband to Russia to see the great revolution happen.

But as quickly as our heroine builds a life in the sea of reality, she is swept from away. Her love for her two men is never free, but is bought only at the price of deception and guile. Her poetry is never good enough to be published; only her reports on Russia will win her fleeting attention. And her radical causes betray her. For though her husband compliments the Russian Revolution by writing a soon-to-be-famous book called "Ten Days That Shook the World," the revolution returns the favor by killing him. Our heroine lives unhappily for 16 years after, then dies alone, an alcoholic in a Paris hospital.

Or rather I should have said that this story reads like a grim fairy tale because of the way Mrs. Gelb—who is also, so it turns out, her husband, Arthur, of a biography of O'Neill—has written it. For though she has gleaned documentary evidence assiduously (the couple's love letters and published writings, old newspaper stories about the period and the memoirs of people who knew Bryant and Reed), and though she has taken care to stick to this evidence (even at the risk of occasional boring us with pedestrian facts), she has so avoided theories and eschewed interpretations—and she has so conscientiously let the story speak for itself—that the book stands as a period piece, a fragment of social history cut off from us by time.

Still, despite its seeming remoteness, it has more than the charm of a fairy tale to offer. Ironically, the heroine's life about the Russian people, too bad their government saw fit to throw him out; he doesn't seem to have been doing the Russians that much harm.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- |                                     |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                       | <b>DOWN</b>                   | <b>DOWN</b>                      |
| 1 Circular plate                    | 63 Dramatic outcome           | 19 Landing boat                  |
| 5 Is capable                        | 66 Vulnerable point           | 21 Envision                      |
| 8 Praiseworthy qualities            | 68 Hospital figure            | 23 Dill herb                     |
| 14 Tyrant                           | 67 Neighborly gathering       | 24 Met                           |
| 15 Past                             | 69 Common Latin abbr.         | 27 Midwest airport               |
| 16 Siberian river                   | 70 Questionnaire word         | 28 Mrs. Nick Charles et al.      |
| 17 The Cedar                        | 71 China or rag               | 29 Holiday                       |
| 18 Site of Thornton Wilder's bridge | 1 Eight hundred               | 30 forerunners                   |
| 20 Checkerboard pattern             | 2 Moslem garment              | 31 Engaged, as in dope smuggling |
| 22 Spreads hay                      | 3 Queen of Egyptian gods      | 32 Fido's companion              |
| 23 Red or Dead                      | 4 Il-tempered                 | 33 Out of the way                |
| 24 "girl"                           | 5 Columbus, perhaps           | 34 Kind of porridge              |
| 26 Admits                           | 6 Streamed down               | 37 — contender                   |
| 28 Love                             | 7 Culture medium              | 40 — an ancient                  |
| 35 Words of apprehension            | 8 Library or hospital request | 41 — hangs a tale                |
| 36 Make smooth                      | 9 Dessert                     | 42 Fruit dishes                  |
| 38 Gnawed away                      | 10 Yale man                   | 43 —                             |
| 39 Sunday spin                      | 11 Concerning                 | 44 New                           |
| 41 Wife of Mark Antony              | 12 Began golfing with "up"    | 45 Long time                     |
| 43 Snake of India                   | 13 "The — the limit"          | 46 Western football player       |
| 46 Speakeasy                        |                               | 47 "not!"                        |
| 47 Respectful reply                 |                               | 48 Neighbor of                   |
| 49 In the clear                     |                               | 49 Across                        |
| 54 Pahlavi's realm                  |                               | 50 Stake                         |
| 58 Western capital                  |                               | 51 Certain votes                 |
|                                     |                               | 52 Snick's neighbor              |
|                                     |                               | 53 Division word                 |
|                                     |                               | 54 Duck                          |
|                                     |                               | 55 Cheer                         |
|                                     |                               | 56 Coffee maker                  |

